ASHEVILLE NEWS.

"The dangers of a concentration of all power in the General Government of a Confederacy so vast as ours, are too obvious to be disregarded."—Gen. Pierce's Inaugural.

VOL. 5—NO. 42. ASHEVILLE, N. C., THURSDAY, MARCH 23, 1854. WHOLE NO. 240.

THE
ASHEVILLE NEWS,
PUBLISHED WEEKLY BY
THOMAS W. ATKIN,
EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

☞TERMS.—*Two Dollars* per annum. in advance; *Two Dollars and fifty cents* in six months; or *Three Dollars* at the end of the year.

☞**Advertisements** inserted at *One Dollar* per quare of *twelve* lines, for the first and *twenty-five* cents for each subsequent insertion.

☞Advertisements must be marked with the number of insertions desired or they will be continued until ordered out, and charged accordingly. From these terms there will be no departure in any case. Liberal contracts made with those who desire to advertise by the year.

Marcus Erwin,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
ASHEVILLE. N. C.

Robert M. Henry
ATTORNEY AT LAW
ASHEVILLE. N. C.

David Coleman,
Attorney at Law,
BURNSVILLE, N. C.
March 3, 1853.—tf.

W. Lucius Tate,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
MORGANTON, N. C.
May 5, 1853. tf

Z. B. Vance,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
ASHEVILLE, N. C.
August 25, 1853. 211

BAXTER & SILER,
Attorneys at Law.
Will practice together in the Superior and County Courts of Cherokee. Macon and Jackson counties; and will punctually attend to any business committed to their care.
JOHN BAXTER, Hendersonville, N. C. | LEON: F. SILER, Franklin, Macon co., N. C.
September 22 1853.

G. W. WHITSON,
SURGEON **DENTIST,**
ASHEVILLE N. C.

Dr. Hilliard
Has returned to Asheville, after an unavoidable absence of some weeks, and is again ready to attend to all professional calls.
Asheville, Dec. 9, 1852. tf

Dr. Lester
HAS returned home, and may hereafter be found at his Drug Store, ready to attend to all professional calls.
Asheville, March 31.

Samuel L. Love, M. D.,
A Graduate of the Philadelphia College of Medicine,
OFFERS his Professional services to the citizens of Waynesville and the surrounding country.
He may be found at the residence of his father one mile west of Waynesville, unless professionally absent.
April 21, 1853. 1y

Dr. M. L. Neilson
Has returned home, and resumed the practice of Medicine, in its various branches. He can always be found either at his residence in the west end of town, or at his Office on the public square, unless professionally engaged.
Asheville, September 22, 1853.

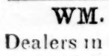
SMITH & McDOWELL,
Dealers in Dry Goods, Hardware, Groceries, Crockery, &c. &c.
Asheville, N. C.

WM. D. RANKIN & CO.
Dealers in Dry Goods, Groceries, Hardware, Crockery, &c. &c.
Asheville, N. C.

SMITH, BAIRD & VANCE,
Dealers in Dry Goods, Groceries, and Merchandise generally;
ASHEVILLE, N. C.

J. W. PATTON,
Keeps always on hand a heavy stock of Dry Goods, Groceries Hardware, Saddlery, Cutlery, Castings Iron Nails, &c.
ASHEVILLE N. C.

Rankin, Pulliam & Co.,
IMPORTERS AND WHOLESALE DEALERS IN
Foreign and Domestic Staple and Fancy
Dry Goods and Clothing,
131 MEETING STREET,
Charleston, S. C.
WM. D. RANKIN, R. W. PULLIAM, | P. M. CRAIGMILES, A. D. SMITH.
Sept. 29, '53.

Ramsay's Piano Store,
COLUMBIA, S. C.
Music and Musical Instruments.

NUNNS & Co's Patent Diagonal Grand PIANOS; Hallet, Davis & Co.'s Patent Suspension Bridge PIANOS; Chickerings, Travers' and other best maker's Pianos, at the FACTORY PRICES.
Columbia August 18, 1853—1y

GOWER & SINGLETON,
Receiving, Forwarding & Commission
MERCHANTS,
GREENVILLE, S. C.
February 2, 1854. 233—1y

AUSTRALIA GOLD MINES!
CHEAP GOODS.
WE have the pleasure of informing our friends and customers that we are now receiving our spring and summer stock of
GOODS;
consisting of Ladies and gentlemen's Dress Goods of the latest styles; ready made clothing; Hats & Caps Boots and Shoes; Hardware; Queensware; Bonnets of the latest fashion; Books; and everything usually kept in a store in this section of the country.
We think it unnecessary to mention in detail the many articles we have and intend to keep on hand and to make a great display in a newspaper advertisement but prefer *showing the goods on our counter*, and proving to those who choose to examine our goods, that we intend to *sell cheap*. We ask every person who visits our village to call and examine our stock before they purchase. and see if we don't compare in prices with both Jew and Gentile.
We have also on hand a large quantity of
Fool's Cap, Let. & Wrapping Paper
to sell at wholesale
We will take in exchange for goods, good janes, linsey tow cloth, feathers, corn meal, wool, tallow, flax seed, and *cash*.
PATTON & McKEE.
Asheville, April 21, 1853. tf

Fall and Winter Goods.
W. D. RANKIN & Co.
Are now receiving and opening a fresh stock of
WINTER GOODS.
embracing a handsome lot of Ladies Dress Goods
—ALSO,—
Hats, Caps, Shoes, Boots, Blacksmith Tools, Hoes, Axes, Chains, &c., Sugar, Coffee and Molasses.
They hope to be able hereafter to keep their stock of Goods full, and invite their customers and all transient visiters to give them a call
They make no promise to sell cheaper than their neighbors, but will promise that their customers can say so for them.
October 27 1853.

Candies, assorted, at
SMITH & McDOWELL'S.
April 7.

Paints.
White Lead, black lead, red lead, Paris green, chrome green, chrome yellow, linseed oil, turpentine by the gallon, coach varnish and copal by the gallon, together with a general assortment of paints, drugs and medicines, at the house of
SMITH, BAIRD & VANCE.
Nov. 24, '53.

Dissolution.
The partnership heretofore existing under the firm of Smith & McDowell is this day dissolved by its own limitation. All persons indebted to the above firm will call on W. W. McDowell, who is authorized to make settlements.
J. M. SMITH.
W. W. McDOWELL.
January 2 1854.

The Last Call.
All persons indebted to the late firm of Smith & McDowell are now for the last time called on to make settlement. We are compelled to make settlements, and it will be at your cost if you don't call very soon. Don't flatter yourself that this is intended for some other person.
W. W. McDOWELL
January 5th, 1854.

For the Ladies.
Now opened and for sale, a very desirable lot of LADIES DRESS GOODS, latest styles.—Also, Wool Shawls, of a superior quality.
W. D. RANKIN & Co.
Oct. 20.

Furniture For Sale.
The undersigned keep constantly on hand at their shop in Asheville a large quantity of well made and superior finished
Furniture,
of the most fashionable kind, consisting of *Chairs, Cane and Cushioned bottoms and other qualities, Sofas, Bureaus, Guitars, and a number of Violins, Bows and Strings*
of the best quality. Those who are desirous of purchasing any article of Furniture of any description, will do well to call and see their assortment before purchasing elsewhere, as they are determined to sell at the very lowest price and on the best terms J. & J. HILDEBRAN.

Ladies Dress Goods.
We have some beautiful poplins; swiss muslin; plain, dotted and embroidered silk tissue; printed and embroidered muslins of all kinds. Remarkably cheap.
—ALSO—
Colored silks, organdies, tarlton, berages, lawns, swiss and jaconet robes, a splendid article.—Ribbons, chemisetts, capes, cuffs, collars, laces, edgings. &c., at low prices.
SMITH & McDOWELL.
April 7.

Boots and Shoes.
We have recently added to our already extensive stock, **770** pair boots and shoes, and feel confident in being able to meet the wants of our friends in that line; as we shall keep up our supply through the winter by orders, when it is necessary; and remember, we *positively* will sell as low as any body.
SMITH, BAIRD & VANCE.
October 27.

The ladies, by calling on Smith, Baird & Vance, cannot fail of being delighted, for a more handsome lot of dress goods, such as silk robes, silk and turkey red plaids, satin plaid printed berages, swiss muslins; plain, dotted & embroidered jaconets, cambrics, &c., can rarely be met with. April 7.

FALL AND WINTER GOODS.
James W. Patton,
ASHEVILLE, N. C.
IS now receiving his Fall and Winter Goods—a very large assortment—decidedly better than any formerly offered by him in this market; to which he would respectfully invite the attention of his friends and customers and the public generally. His stock was selected with great care by himself in the cities of New York, Boston and Philadelphia, and having been long in the business he flatters himself he can suit the wants of the country.
His stock of Dry Goods is very complete, and

To the Ladies
He offers a handsome assortment of Dress silks, cashmere robes, mouse de laines, berage de laines, brocade and plain alpaccas, French, Scotch and English ginghams and prints; long and square shawls, of every size and color, cloth cloaks; ladies cloth for cloaks, trimmings for cloaks; dresses, sacques; bonnets, &c. French flannels of various colors, for sacques, &c. Silk, worsted and cotton hose; misses silk and cotton under garments. Kid, beaver; silk, woollen, and cotton gloves. &c.

To the Gentlemen
He offers broad cloths, cassimeres, vestings, &c., of various qualities, prices and colors. Ready made clothing, consisting of coats, over-coats, pants, vests, shirts, a fine assortment; fine silk hats, Kossuth, Magyar, and wool hats; silk and cotton plush, cloth and glazed caps.
BOOTS and SHOES, a large assortment, not only for gentlemen, but for their wives, mothers, children and sweethearts.

Of Crockery and Medicine
he has a good stock, comprising all usually called for in this market, with many new articles just coming into use of the various patent medicines, of known reputation.

Groceries
Always on hand, at lowest market prices, such as sugar, white and brown; coffee, Java, Rio, &c.; black and green teas; pepper, spice, ginger, pickles, saleratus, soda, flour, cheese, &c., &c.

Of Hardware
a large assortment, consisting of razors, knives, knives and forks, chisels, scissors, braces and bitts, augers, gimblets, files, axes, drawing knives, cutting knives, locks of various kinds, blacksmiths tools, carpenters tools, shoemaker's tools, &c.

Saddles
And Saddlery, a large assortment, for men, women and boys.
With a variety of Goods not enumerated; all of which he offers on the most reasonable terms.—His business having increased and his sales being large, he is enabled to sell on very small profits particularly for CASH Country produce will also be taken in exchange for goods, at the market price such as wool, feathers, rags, beeswax, tallow, flour, corn meal, bacon, lard, good linsey, beef hides, &c., &c.
Asheville Oct 13. 1853. tf

Ready Made Clothing.
Received and for sale, a large lot of *Ready Made Clothing*. Call and see at
W. D. RANKIN & Co's.
Oct. 20.

Small Pox.
DR. J. D. BOYD, of the Eagle Hotel, has just received fresh "vaccine matter," which he will insert upon application. Surely none will let the opportunity pass to use the only preventive against this "loathsome disease."
Asheville, March 2.

Wool Wanted.
We want to buy ten thousand pounds good clean washed Wool, for which we will pay goods at very low prices.
W. D. RANKIN & CO.
May 26, '53.

MARION
HIGH SCHOOL.
The undersigned will commence his second session, at Marion, February 27th, instant. The School is designed, and the Principal is determined it *shall be* one of *high grade*, embracing all the studies usually taught in our Colleges The location is healthy—the village neat and attractive.
Tuition per Session of 5 Months.

For Spelling, Reading, Writing, Primary Arithmetic and Geography,	$ 5 00
English Grammar, Arithmetic and Geography (advanced) Natural Philosophy,	8 00
Higher English Branches,	12 00
Languages,	15 00

Declamation and composition will receive due attention during the session. Elocution taught by lectures. Students charged from the beginning of the month in which they enter. No deduction for absence, unless during sickness. The morals of the pupils will be strictly guarded. A suitable Assistant will be procured. Boarding is *very cheap. Come, you that come, early.*
T. P. THOMAS, Principal.
Marion, N. C., February 23, 1854.

Look Here, Gentlemen.

WE again call on all persons indebted to us to come forward and make settlement. We are compelled to pay our own debts, and must make those indebted to us do the same. This notice is for ALL. We don't want to run you to cost, but must have cash. This is the last call.
SMITH & McDOWELL.
Asheville, Oct. 6. 1853.

Wanted,
At this Office, a boy to learn the Printing business. Apply soon.

GEN. SAMUEL DALE.

HIS GREAT CANOE FIGHT.

In 1784, when Samuel Dale was yet a boy, his father moved from Virginia, and made a settlement near the site of the present town of Greensboro, Geo. But a few days had elapsed when the subject of our sketch—a youth of sixteen summers—found himself an orphan; and, in virtue of his seniority, *guardian* of seven brothers and sisters. Disposing of them in the best manner his limited resources would allow, he joined a company of volunteers, raised to repel the invasions of the Creeks; and here commenced that military career, which only closed when the difficulties of his country ceased. We do not propose to follow it up. Whoever is acquainted with the history of the Indian wars—with the bloody battles of Burnt Corn and Holy Ground—the terrible massacre of Fort Mims—the hazardous expedition of Claiborne, and the Seminole campaigns of Jackson—knows enough to appreciate the iron nerve and daring intrepidity of Gen. Dale. We will only notice a few of those remarkable adventures with which his life is so replete.

His celebrated "Canoe Fight," in the Alabama river, in which he and two of his company brained, with clubbed rifles, nine Indian warriors, in fair and open combat, is a kind of household word with our old settlers. Every old crone on the river could relate to you the incidents of the bloody conflict; while her aged partner, whose head had whitened with the growing improvement of his State, would hobble down the bank, and point out the very spot in the bright waters where the two canoes met; and if, perchance, the reader has ever made a trip down the river, on that elegant boat which bears our hero's name, (Sam Dale,) he has doubtless had designated to him, by the courteous captain, the time-honored old beech which marks the spot, as well as the high projecting bank which had previously sheltered the name-sake of his boat from the fire of the Indians.

Soon after the bloody tragedy of Fort Mims, many of the whites, urged by their defenceless condition, and the increasing hostilities of the Indians took refuge in Fort Madison. As Gen. Claiborne was prevented from marching to their aid, by the hostile movements of the enemy about St. Stephen's, Capt. Dale and Col. Carson were left in command of the Fort. As soon as his wounds, received at Burnt Corn, were sufficiently healed, Dale determined to change his line of conduct from defensive to offensive. With seventy men, he proceeded southwestwardly to Brazier's landing on the Alabama. Here they found two canoes, belonging to a negro, named Cæsar, who informed them that there were Indians above there, on each side of the river. He also tendered them the use of the canoes, and proffered to act as their pilot. Captain Dale immediately placed the canoes in charge of Jeremiah Austill and six men, who were ordered to keep them parrallel with the party on land. Arriving at the mouth of Randon's Creek, the canoe discovered a boat, filled with Indians, who, however, immediately paddled to the shore and fled. The land party, finding it impossible to continue their route, on account of the thick cane and vines, were ordered to cross over, and proceed upon the other side. While they were effecting a passage, Dale and several of his men kindled a fire a short distance from the river, to prepare their day's meal. Thus engaged, they were fired upon by a party of Creeks from an ambuscade.—Retreating to the river, so as to gain the cover of the projecting bank, they discoevred a large flat-bottomed canoe, containing eleven armed and painted warriors. The party behind them now retired, leaving Dale to choose his own course towards those in the boat. As both of his canoes were on the opposite side, Dale ordered the larger one to be manned. Two of the warriors now left their boat and swam for shore, but a ball from the unerring rifle of James Smith perforated the skull of one, who immediately sunk; the other gained the shor and escaped. Eight men had, in the meantime, manned the larger canoe, and were approaching the Indian boat; but coming near enough to see the number of rifle-muzzles over the edge of the boat, they hastily paddled back to the shore.

Dale, exasperated by this "clear back out," as he termed it, of his men, shouted to them in a scornful tone, "to look and see three brave men do what eight cowards had shrunk from," and followed by Austill and Smith, sprang into the smaller canoe, which the faithful Cæsar had just brought over. Paddling their canoe directly towards their enemies, they commenced the "Canoe Fight" proper—so celebrated in Alabama tradition.

When within twenty paces of the Indians our heroes arose in their canoe, to give them an opening broadside; but unfortunately, the priming of their guns was wet, and they failed to fire. Had not the same accident befallen the enemy, the result of the canoe fight might have been very different. Dale now ordered Cæsar to bring his boat alongside the other, and hold them together. The warriors confident of their strength, and eager to grapple with three men, whose guns would not fire, allowed their boat to move leisurely along with the current. As the two neared each other, the chief arose, and with an ejaculation of defiance to "Big Sam,"* leveled his gun at Smith's breast; but before he could draw trigger, the latter directed a blow at him, which would have proved fatal, had it not been adroitly avoided. The canoes came together with a jar, which threw Austill slightly out of his balance, and ere he could regain it, a well directed blow from a war-club prostrated him across the boat. A half dozen powerful arms were raised to complete the work, when the heavy rifle of Dale came down upon the head of the Chief, with a force which sunk it deep in his skull. Smith had not been less active, and his trusty barrel had fallen with like effect upon the skull of another warrior, and the two now felt their death throes in the bottom of the canoe. Austill had in the meantime recovered, and added strength to the work of destruction. The bold Cæsar held the boats together with an iron grasp, and with one foot in each, our heroes fought. Two successive blows from Austill's rifle despatched two of the enemy, one of whom fell overboard. Thinking to make sure of his foe by a second stroke, Austill leaned forward to strike, when he was again prostrated by an Indian club. The exulting savage, never forgetful of a scalp, raised the war-hoop—seized his victim by the hair—the scalp-knife glittered in the air, when another timely blow from Dale's clubbed rifle divided his skull. Tradition says, that so great was the force of the blow, the skull was split from the crown to the vertebral column. In the meantime Smith, at the other end of the canoe, grappled with two lusty warriors. He was a powerful man; but the chances were against him. The iron clutches of one of his assailants are upon his throat—the tomahawk of the other above his head! He sees his danger; with a desperate effort he gets both feet in one canoe, and draws one Indian after him, while the sudden movement separates the end of the boats and leaves the other behind, to meet the fate of those who had already come within the range of Dale's and Austill's rifles. Smith now had his enemy in his power, and soon despatched him. The conflict now became equal—three to three. The savages, reduced in number from nine to three, now fought with an energy of despair. Light and active, they avoided many of the blows of the whites; and dealt, in return, such well directed ones, that they were beginning to tell in their favor, when Dale, calling to Cæsar to hold the boats firmly together, sprang upon one of the seats and dealt a blow which shivered a club which had been directed to meet it, and levelled another warrior. The remaining two were left to have destruction meted to them at the hands of the victorious Dale; who, while Smith and Austill leaned upon their bloody and brain-bespattered rifles, despatched them at two successive blows. During the whole of this sanguinary conflict, the heroes were encouraged by the continued cheers of the comrades, on either bank. Of the nine warriors, Smith killed two, Austill two, and Dale five. "Having laid them all low," says Mr. Pickett, "these undaunted Americans began to cast them into the bright waters of the Alabama—their native stream, now to be their grave. Every time a savage was raised up from the bottom of the canoe, and slung into the water, the Americans upon the banks set up shouts long and loud, as some slight revenge for the tragedy of Fort Mims. The Indian canoe presented a sight unusually revolting—several inches deep in savage blood—thickened with clods of brains and bunches of hair, etc."

A few years previous to the canoe fight, Gen. Dale was engaged in another hand-to-hand rencontre, hardly less exciting. There is so much of the spirit of wild adventure and romance connected with the incident, we are surprised that it has not, ere this, been made the basis of one of our thrilling border tales. When the Indian hostilities first began to assume a threatening attitude, in consequence of the Gaphinton treaty a white woman was seized by a party of Indians, and carried into captivity. All attempts towards recapturing her seemed fruitless; indeed, so many similar cases occurred, that they failed to excite that interest which we would naturally expect.—Dale, however, having gained some information as to her whereabouts, determined—and with him determination was but another word for accomplishment—to rescue her. Setting out *alone*, his experience in trailing soon brought him upon the heels of the savages. Finding himself near them, with his characteristic coolness he stopped at a spring to drink and refresh himself previous to beginning his work. While stopping to drink, two of the party, who were nearer than he thought, sprang upon him. Without attempting to rise, he drew his hunting knife, and with an under stroke, killed one of his assailants; then rising suddenly, he threw the other from him, and ere he could regain his feet despatched him. Thus much accomplished, he took the trail of others—followed them many miles—came upon them asleep—knifed three of them—cut the thongs of the captive woman, and was about to commence his triumphant march homeward, when another warrior, whose position behind a log had screened him from view, sprang upon him. Weak from the loss of blood, and in the deadly grasp of the savage, Dale would now have fallen by the hands of a foe whom he had ever conquered, had not the liberated woman snatched up a tomahawk and split the Indian's skull. The mutual deliverers, having exchanged congratulations upon their fortunate escape, were soon in the midst of their rejoicing friends. General Dale, in after life, often said that he had given up all hope of life in this instance, and could hardly believe that the weak emaciated female, whose captive thongs he had just cut, could be his deliverer.

The biographer of Gen. Dale, John F. H. Claiborne, of Mississippi, cites the above incident, and vouches for its truth. The tales of knight-errantry could hardly equal it in romance and wildness of adventure; and no Bois-de-Gilbert of the Middle Ages, in "panoply complete," could boast greater triumphs of his lance, than could Gen. Dale of his hunting knife!

* Gen. Dale, on account of his great size and strength, was known to the Indians as "Big Sam."

"It is a terrible thought to remember that nothing can be forgotten. I have somewhere read, that not an oath is uttered that does not vibrate through all time, in the wide-spreading currents of sound—not a prayer lisped, that its record is not also to be found stamped on the laws of nature by the indelible seal of the Almighty's will."

There is no happiness for him who oppresses and persecutes; no, there can be no repose for him. For the sighs of the unfortunate cry for vengeance to Heaven.

An eminent physician has recently discovered the nightmare, in nine cases out of ten is produced from owing a bill to the newspaper man."

General Pierce's Administration a Rod of Terror to Evil Doers.

In our paper of yesterday we noticed, in this connection, the stupendous fraud upon the treasury which has so long engaged public attention, and at last been brought to so tragic an end. Numerous other cases have occurred in which the vigilance of the officers of the government has brought the guilty parties to condign punishment. They have so far escaped general notice, owing to the overshadowing influence on the public mind of the one above alluded to. One of these deserves special attention, because of the social and official position of its perpetrators. We allude to the case recently brought to light in the city of Lancaster, Pennsylvania, in which the facts are understood to be briefly these:

A trivial circumstance which occurred some months since induced a slight feeling of distrust as to the genuineness of a certain pension claim which had been admitted a number of years ago. The matter was quietly but thoroughly sifted, and it was discovered that it and some twelve or fourteen other similar claims had been established years since by perjury and forgery, and been regularly paid to the present time, and that between forty and fifty thousand dollars had thereby been abstracted from the public treasury. The proof against the persons suspected was deemed conclusive. The respectability of the parties induced strenous efforts on the part of their friends to persuade the government to abandon the prosecution. Application for this purpose was first made to the Commissioner of Pensions, then to the Secretary of the Interior, and finally to the President of the United States without avail. The stern answer was, that the public weal demanded that the parties should be brought to justice, and that no considerations of *sympathy* merely would be allowed to impede the due execution of the law. The parties were accordingly arrested, but released by the State judge on a writ of *habeas corpus*, and admitted to bail in the sum of $7,000 each. Finding the intercession of friends unavailing, two of the parties, Gen. Ford and Judge Vondersmith, forfeited their recognizance and have fled the country. This fact as fully establishes the guilt of the parties as though a verdict had been found against them by the jury of their own selection; and we doubt not whether a better moral effect is not thereby produced; for, as it is, they will ever be remembered by the community in which they lived as objects of contempt and disgust, unmitigated by any of that feeling of sympathy and commiseration which incarceration within the walls of a prison, however justly imposed, invariably begets in the human heart.

These frauds were ingeniously contrived and executed, but not less skilfully detected and exposed; and their results convey lessons which it were well the wrong doer should heed. They show, also, that under a virtuous and just administration, fraud, however artfully conceived and accomplished, will be ferreted out by efficient and vigilant officers, and be exposed and punished without respect to the rank, position, or respectability of the perpetrators.—*Washington Union.*

AN UNHEALTHY PLACE.—The temperance law of Massachusetts prohibits the sale of liquors except for medical and mechanical purposes. The Liquor agent of New Bedford has just published his quarterly report of the work done in his department for the three months ending on the 23d of January, from which it appears that 1,785 gallons of brandy, rum, gin, whiskey, and alcohol were sold during the three months for medical and mechanical purposes. Also 4,984 gallons of wine, ale, stout, porter, and beer, during the same period. As New Bedford carries on mechanism but limitedly, it must be an awful unhealthy place. The number of doses of liquor medicine swallowed during the last quarter exceeded 400,000, and that by a population of less than 15,000. As whale oil is the principal traffic of the place, perhaps the ale, whiskey, and wine is mixed with the spermaceti for the mechanical purposes of spiritual incubration.

RUSSIAN WILD HORSE.—In the steppes of Russia it is not rare to see a two year old colt rush singly to attack a band of four or five wolves, kill one or two of them, lame the rest and spread the terror of his name throughout the country. The wild horse strikes with his fore feet like the stag, and not with his hind legs as is popularly believed. He draws himself up to his full height against his enemy, pounds him beneath his murderous pestles, then seizes him between the shoulders with his formidable incissors and tosses him to his mares to make sport for themselves and their offspring.—*Household Words.*

APPREHENDED DIFFICULTY WITH PERU.—The Washington correspondent of the New York Herald says that so far from the correspondence with the Peruvian Government having only continued down to last December, as by the documents sent in to-day would appear, it has gone on to the present time with increasing bitterness, till it has at length apparently reached a crisis. A Cabinet meeting was held upon the subject this week, the result of which has been the drawing up of a despatch by Mr. Marcy, directing Mr. Clay to inform the Government of Peru that unless full indemnity is given for past outrages the Pacific Squadron will immediately proceed to Peru and enforce satisfaction.

Dr. Kip, the newly made Bishop of California, had his combativeness greatly excited in crossing the Isthmus. He writes back to his Albany friend, it is said, that no man should venture that journey without a revolver.

SETTLED.—The difficulty between Hon. Jere. Clemens, and Hon. W. P. Harris, which it was thought would terminate in a duel, has been settled at the instance of mutual friends.

ASHEVILLE NEWS.

ASHEVILLE NEWS.

ASHEVILLE, N. C.

Thursday, March 23, 1854.

W. W. Walker, Jr., of Columbia, is our General Agent for the State of South Carolina, and is authorised to transact any business for this Office.

☞The Raleigh Register, commenting on the sixth resolution of the recent Whig Convention, says: "it will thus be seen that the Whig Convention do not undertake, as the loco foco leaders in the State have done, to *dictate* to the people that *this* amendment is wise and proper, and *that* wrong and unjust: but they have placed themselves on the *high* and Republican ground that *all* power is derived from the people ONLY." This impudent and totally unfounded language of the Register is a fit accompaniment for the preposterous Resolution it is intended to explain. Its impudence consists in the low estimate the Register must necessarily place upon the intelligence and information of the people, if it supposes they can be ignorant of the commonest, plainest and simplest facts and inferences, connected with this matter.

The constitution provides *two* modes by which that instrument may be amended.—First, by a vote of two-thirds of all the members of each house a Convention of the people may be called to amend it. Second, a bill may be introduced to alter any *part* of the Constitution, which, if agreed to by three-fifths of the whole number of each House, shall be published for six months previous to a new election of members to the Assembly. If after such publication the alteration proposed by the preceding General Assembly shall be agreed to by two-thirds of the whole representation in each House, it shall then be submitted to the qualified voters of the House of Commons, and if approved by them, then, and NOT OTHERWISE, it shall become a part of the Constitution.

The third and last mode of amending the Constitution is one recently invented by the Whig Caucus, which authorizes the Legislature to call a Convention of the people, but at the same time empowers the Legislature to provide that the people assembled in their highest sovereign capacity SHALL NOT CHANGE THE PRESENT BASIS OF REPRESENTATION.

Between the two CONSTITUTIONAL modes of amending our organic law, we have preferred that by a free and open Convention. Between the CONSTITUTIONAL mode of amendment by Legislative enactment and the ANTI REPUBLICAN, UNCONSTITUTIONAL method devised by the Raleigh Register and the Whig Caucus, for party purposes, we vastly prefer the former.

The plan of amendment by Legislative enactment is not as open to the objection urged against it by the Register, that it DICTATES to the people what is right and what is wrong, as a restricted and limited Convention.—Whatever change is proposed to be made by Legislative enactment is submitted to the popular examination and judgment, during its pendency before the Legislature; and when it shall have finally passed that body it comes again before the august tribunal of the people, from whom all power is derived only, for their approbation or rejection. Thus it will be perceived that by this method of Legislative enactment the people can directly interpose twice to arrest or reject any dictation which their servants in the Legislature may attempt. For if any bill altering the Constitution in any respect shall pass at one session, it must be published FOR THE INFORMATION of the people for six months previous to the next election; so that if, upon an examination of its merits, it should not meet the favor of the people, they may send members to the Legislature to defeat it. And further, should the contemplated change be discovered after final passage through the Legislature, to be the work of Legislative dictation or corruption, it cannot be incorporated into the Constitution until THE PEOPLE SHALL HAVE APPROVED IT BY THEIR VOTES.

Now the plan of the Raleigh Register and the Whig Caucus, the Register's assertion to the contrary notwithstanding, does fully invest the Legislature with DICTATORIAL powers over the people. They have not, it is true, authorized the Legislature to say to a Convention of the people you SHALL make this or that amendment, because for certain reasons they were *afraid* to do so; but they *have* authorized the Legislature to say to the people of the State, you SHALL NOT do certain things—you SHALL NOT CHANGE THE BASIS OF REPRESENTATION. Is not this dictation? Is it not directly in the face of the doctrine that ALL power is derived from the people only, to assert, that when they are assembled in convention to change or abrogate their organic law, the Legislature, which they may, if they choose, abolish and kick out of the Capitol, shall say to them, we have "preserved" a part of the Constitution to help us elect a Governor.—The rest you may do with as you choose, but THE BASIS OF REPRESENTATION YOU SHALL NOT TOUCH.

If the Legislature can PROHIBIT the people from making one change, can they not prohibit all changes? Can they not, upon this principle, perpetuate, through all time to come, our present constitution? If the Legislature can restrain or limit or prescribe the powers of a popular Convention, they can dispense with any Convention at all. They can institute a monarchy, if they choose, or abolish slavery within the State, or do anything else which a spirit of dictation and an arrogant assumption of authority may prompt them to. The investiture of the Legislature with these dictatorial powers, is what the Register calls taking HIGH Republican ground!

Its standard of Republicanism must be of the most diminutive kind, if this robbing of the people's rights—this stealing of power from the many to the few, can be called high Republican ground.

The action of a Convention of the people of a State is the most authoritative expression of the popular will, its resolves are the supreme law of the State. To say therefore that such a body can establish nothing—change nothing—do nothing, without the sanction of the Legislature, or against its prohibition, is to state an absurdity. This the Whig party has done. We wish them much joy of the high ground they occupy. Let them look out that they don't catch a high fall from that bad eminence.

EASTERN AFFAIRS.

The intelligence from Europe continues warlike. It is confidently predicted by the best informed men, that a general war is inevitable. It is said that France and England will soon issue a joint and explicit declaration of hostilities. Great preparations are being made by these powers. Their vessels are undergoing repairs—their armies being largely increased—the troops drilled daily—heavy loans being negotiated, and every thing is bustle and activity. Russia, all the while, seems to look on without dismay, at these formidable preparations. What the result of it all may be, the eye of Omniscience alone foresees. The next arrival from Europe will probably bring important intelligence.

☞The attention of builders is directed to the advertisement of J. S. Erwin, Esq., in another column.

FREE SUFFRAGE.—This question, from present appearances, is to form the staple of the democratic oratory in the next campaign. It has served that party, as a hobby, for several years, and on that account, will be held to further service.—*Salisbury Watchman.*

From the action of the late Whig Convention, one would suppose that party contemplates mounting the "hobby," too. If not, what does it want with a Convention, after resolving to preserve the present Basis? What doss it expect to accomplish by a Convention, if it is not an extension of Suffrage? We pause for a reply.

☞Rev. Nathaniel G. Taylor, of Carter county, has been elected to Congress from the Greenville, Tenn., District, to supply the vacancy caused by the death of Hon. Brookins Campbell. Mr. Taylor is a Methodist preacher, a Whig, and a man of superior ability, *as a preacher.* What he may accomplish as a politician, this deponent saith not.

DOCTORS WILL DIFFER.

The Supreme Court of Michigan have decided that the Liquor Law, similar to that of Maine, is constitutional; while the Supreme Court of Massachusetts, sitting at Boston, have decided that it is unconstitutional! Who's right?

DAILY HERALD.

The Wilmington Herald is now published daily, at $6 a year. This is an evidence of the growing importance of Wilmington. The Herald is a racy, well conducted sheet. We hope friend Burr may realize a success commensurate with his talents and energy.

THE HOMESTEAD BILL.

This bill, granting 160 acres of land to every actual settler thereon, has passed the House of Representatives by a majority of 35 votes. It has been transmitted to the Senate, and referred to the Committee on Public Lands. Its friends in the Senate are sanguine that it will pass that body.

☞The Small Pox, we regret to learn, is prevailing to a considerable extent in Pitt County in this State.

KNOXVILLE AND NASHVILLE.—We notice by the Knoxville Register that books have been opened for sub-criptions to the capital stock of a railroad from Knoxville to Nashville.

NEW HAMPSHIRE ELECTION.

Sufficient returns were in at Concord on the night of the 14th, to show that Baker, the Democratic candidate for Governor is elected. He has succeeded over Whigs, Abolitionists, anti-Nebraska men, and the Maine law men. The Legislature will, it is confidently believed, be Democratic.

ACCEPTANCE OF GEN. DOCKERY.

We find in the Raleigh *Register*, of the 15th instant, Gen. Dockery's letter of acceptance of the nomination recently conferred upon him by the Whig Convention. The letter is below:

RICHMOND Co., March 1st, 1854.

SIR: Yours of the 22d ult., informing me officially, that the Convention, which assembled in the city of Raleigh, on the 21st February, over which you presided, unanimously nominated me as the Whig candidate for the office of Governor of North Carolina, at the approaching election, and enclosing a copy of the resolutions adopted by the Convention, was received to-day.

In accepting the nomination, I take the occasion to express, through you, to the Convention. my high sense of the honor conferred upon me, in presenting me as a candidate for an office worthy of the ambition of the most distinguished citizen of the State. I make no pretension to any merit or ability which would entitle me to aspire to so elevated a position, nor have I ever sought it. And could I feel at liberty to disregard the wishes of the Convention, and of many valued friends, and to consult my own feelings and the interests of my family, I should not hesitate respectfully to decline the honor thus flatteringly tendered to me. *But I have the success of our principles at heart,* and I must defer to the judgment of the Convention, recognising it as expressing the will of the Whig party of the State.

The resolutions enclosed by you meet my sincere and cordial approval. Indeed, I stand deeply committed, on the Legislative records of the country, in favor of a liberal system of Common Schools and of Internal Improvements, and also of securing to our State her rightful share of the Public Lands, which would enable her to develope her resources, and dispense the blessings of education among the poor, without imposing any additional burthen upon her ci izens.

I have no popular professions to make, in order to secure the suffrages of the people, but must rely upon my past political life and character. In going before the freemen of the State, as the Whig candidate, and approving the principles expressed in the resolutions of the Convention, I feel it due to myself, and to those who nominated me, to declare, that if the choice of the Convention shall be ratified in August next be the people, I shall enter upon the duties of the office untrammeled, and with a firm resolution to discharge them with justice and fidelity to *all.*

With my acknowledgment of the very kind and courteous manner in which you have communicated to me the proceedings of the Convention, I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant, ALFRED DOCKERY.

Hon. R. S. DONNELL, President, &c.

If the General could feel at liberty to disregard the wishes of the Convention, &c., he would not accept the nomination. But he must defer to the wishes of the Convention, recognizing it as the will of the Whig party of the State. The General's regard for Conventions is of very recent growth, as the following extract from the Charlotte Journal, a Whig paper, in 1849, will show. In that year a "spike team" of Whig candidates started out on a race for Congressional honors, viz: Dockery, Ingram and Little. To reconcile divisions it became necessary to hold a Convention, against which the General demurred, and for his bad faith to the party, and his unwillingness to abide the decision of a Convention, his Whig brother of the Journal curried him down as follows:

"We stated last week that all the Whig candidates expressed a willingness to be governed by a District Convention, reflecting any thing like a fair expression of the wishes of the District; but now we understand Gen. Dockery HAS COME OUT DECIDEDLY AGAINST SUBMITTING TO THE ACTION OF A CONVENTION. JUST WHAT WE EXPECTED AND EXPRESSED to SOME FRIEND. Nothing will induce him to leave the field but a general uprising of the people from one end of the District to the other. We understand that he now charges Mr. Little with being brought out by midnight caucuses in Stanley and Anson counties. New light, we suppose, has broken upon the vision of the General since last week, as he said nothing about any such caucus at Concord. It is evident, however, that the General has determined to run WHETHER IT IS WISHED OF THE WHIGS OR NOT, and it therefore becomes their duty to frown on any one who thus wilfully attempts to distract the party. He objected to being charg with FOISTING himself upon the District. But how speaks his conduct? Does he not say, as plain as actions can speak, that the Whigs must take him or run the risk of electing a Democrat? Is there any patriotism in this? If there is we would like to know in what it consists. We hope the Whigs of this District will teach Gen. Dockery such a lesson that it will be remembered by all future aspirants. Let a District Convention be held—a nominee be made, and then let every Whig unite on him to a man."

The General wrote a letter to a Concord meeting, in which he said:

Conventions "as generally gotten up" are "neither more nor less than a gross usurpation of power which, among other arts, is exercised by adroit managers, who knowing the just prejudice with which the people view Conventions, and the impracticability of getting them up whilst but one candidate is before the people, induce by their influence others to take the field, for the sole purpose of forcing the people to consent to place in their hands a convention, which they very generally use to accomplish their original design of driving a former candidate from the field."

The resolutions of the late Convention, as will be seen, meet the "sincere and cordial approval" of Gen. Dockery. It will put his "firmness of purpose and great strength of intellect" to their utmost stretch to induce some of his Whig brethren in this quarter to swallow them. Nous verrons.

Flour is said to be scarce at Havana, and selling for $25 per barrel, The duty on American flour is $10 50 per barrel.

The prohibitory liquor law has passed the Assembly of Wisconsin by a vote of 48 to 28.

FOR THE NEWS.

Democratic Meeting in Macon.

According to previous notice, the Democrats of Macon assembled in the Court House on Tuesday 14th inst. On motion Capt. Stephen Munday was called to the Chair, and Leon: F. Siler was appointed Secretary.

To avoid too great a consumption of time, the appointment of a committee to report resolutions was waived, and Leon: F. Siler offered the following resolutions, viz:

Resolved, That we approve the proposition to hold a Convention in the city of Raleigh on the 19th of April next for the purpose of nominating a Democratic candidate for Governor; and that the Chairman of this meeting appoint 10 Delegates to represent the Democracy of Macon County in said Convention.

2nd. That we will cordially support the nominee of said Convention.

3rd. That we reaffirm and endorse the principles of our party as embodied in the resolutions of the Democratic Convention of Baltimore.

4th. That we reaffirm and endorse the principles of our party as set forth in the resolutions of the last State Democratic Convention.

5th. That Free Suffrage is an ever living principle—a right which the people ought to have and which we sincerely desire may be incorporated into our Constitution.

6th. That President Pierce's Administration meets our hearty approbation; and judging from the past, we have reason to confide in his honesty, ability and patriotism so to administer the affairs of the Government as to do justice to all sections alike.

7th. That we are in favor of the extension of the N. C. Rail Road East and West, and that we earnestly recommend this project to the consideration of the people of the State.

A. W. Burton, Esq., was called on, who declared his adhesion to Democratic principles, but declined making a speech from indisposition.

Marcus Erwin, Esq., was called out, who administered a withering rebuke to the tergiversation of the Whig party on Free Suffrage, and sustained his former reputation in the zeal, ability and sarcasm with which he excoriated the inconsistencies of the Whigs.

The resolutions were unanimously carried, and under the first resolution, the Chairman appointed the following Delegates, viz: J. R. Siler, N. S. Jarrett, E. Dowdle, H. Addington, G. W. J. Moore, J. M. Bryson, T. W. Owens, Wm. M. Addington, A. P. Munday and Leon: F. Siler; and W. W. Holden as our proxy.

On mtion the proceedings were ordered to be published in the *Asheville News,* with a request that other Democratic Papers copy.

Thanks were returned to speakers and officers, when the meeting adjourned *sine die.*

STEPHEN MUNDAY, *Chr'm.*
LEON: F. SILER, *Sec'y.*

JUSTICE DONE AT LAST.—The Hon. Thomas W. Dorr of Rhode Island, has been restored to his rights as a freeman by the Legislature of the State. The act depriving him of those rights was the most high handed outrage ever perpetrated by a political party in this country. Mr. Dorr had been elected Governor of the State by the people, who rightfully considered themselves the sovereigns, notwithstanding the old Monarchical charter denied them their rights. For daring to comply with the wishes of the people the whig party of that State, tried Governor Dorr for treason, deprived him of his rights as a citizen, and imprisoned him as a felon.—*Baltimore Argus.*

A bill regulating the interest on money has passed the Legislature of Mississippi. It authorizes any rate of interest not exceeding ten per cent.

ANOTHER STEAMER CONSUMED BY FIRE—GREAT LOSS OF LIFE.

Baltimore, March 14.

The steamer *Caroline* was consumed by fire on Sunday near the mouth of White River, and fifty-five persons perished, chiefly boat hands and sick passengers.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 14.—The great Wisconsin Railroad grant was killed in the House to-day by a majority of three votes—scene very exciting. There was a debate on the remonstrance of 400 New England Clergymen against the Nebraska bill. The Senate then went into Executive session and adjourned.

SUPPRESSION OF SMALL NOTES IN VIRGINIA.—The Legislature of Virginia have passed a law against the circulation of small notes. The person whose name appears on a note of less than five dollars is subject to a penalty of five times its amount. The law takes effect on the first of June.

DECREASE OF SLAVERY IN KENTUCKY.—According to the Census of 1850, the slave population of Kentucky amounted to 210,981. By a recent State census, it appears that the slaves now number less than 200,000, giving a decrease of about 11,000 within the last four years. The above figures indicate a large slave emigration from the State.

A LIQUOR LAW AT WASHINGTON.—The common council at Washington city have adopted the following joint resolution in relation to the sale of intoxicating liquors:

Resolved, &c. That the committee representing the interest of this corporation before Congress be, and it is hereby instructed, to urge upon that body such amendments to the city charter as will give this council the power to enact such laws as will prohibit the sale of intoxicating liquors within the city limits.

An advance, amounting to about 35 per cent., has just taken place in the price of salt. This has been caused by the increased rates of freights, and a rise in the wages of those engaged in the production of the article.—*Liverpool Times.*

The Sons of Temperance at Jacksonville, Illinois, have made arrangements for holding monthly social meetings. at which the wives, mothers, sisters, daughters, and other female friends can attend.

"Are you a Christian Indian?" asked a gentleman of one of the Cattaraugus tribe. "No," was the answer, "I whisky Indian."

LATER FROM CALIFORNIA.

New York, March 11.

The steam ship North Star has arrived at New York from San Juan, bringing advices from California to the 16th ult., but no specie.

The markets in San Francisco continue dull.

The Mexicans are placing their coast in state of defence against the Fillibusters.

The ship *San Francisco* was wrecked outside of San Francisco on the 8th ult., and totally lost. The cargo, which was valued at $400,000, had been partly saved.

The Fillibusters at the latest advices were quarrelling among themselves, and a portion had left Walker.

A CURIOUS STATE OF THINGS.—The New York Herald gives us an insight into the way that the people of New Jersey pay their taxes. It seems that the Legislature of New Jersey gives the Camden and Amboy Railroad Company a monopoly of the right of way across the State, on condition that the company pay into the State Treasury so much per capita on each passenger transported. This tax on each passengers is sufficient to pay the expenses of the Jersey government, and to exempt the people of that State from taxation. It appears therefore that the travelling community between Philadelphia and New York have to pay the New Jersey taxes. To enable the company to pay this capitation tax, they must, of course, charge more for passage than what would otherwise be reasonable. Every traveller then between Philadelphia and New York helps to pay the N. Jersey taxes. This is a new dodge.—What next?—*Raleigh Star.*

SENTENCE OF A MURDERER.—Judge Hart, in sentencing the murderer Dick, at Dayton, Ohio, a few days since, made use of the following language. In terrible severity it almost equals the figures used by Mr. Webster in his famous speech on the trial of the Crowningshields, at Salem, Massachusetts, many years ago, for the murder of White:

"What bloody devil seized upon your human nature, God knows; but this is certain that issuing from your lurking place, you fell upon an old defenceless woman, dragged her, perhaps from the wagon, and with terrible force beat her grey hairs, her face, and her skull into a mere mass; that you fell upon her son, a lad about fourteen years old; that in his young love of life, he fled upon the wings of despair before your uplifted and murderous weapon; that he fled in vain; you outstripped him; the deadly blow fell upon his tender skull, and he too was in eternity. Your motives are not revealed. That they were cruel and bloody, and blacked by a purpose which no considerations of mercy could for a moment shake, is plain. There is no assignable motive to your deed but an inexorable revenge.

Francis Dick, you are guilty. Francis Dick you must die. It is the law of God; it is, and ought to be, the law of man, that the murderer shall die.

THE OLDEST YET.—Frances, a colored woman, died at Mobile recently, at the advanced age of 146 years.

The Senate of Georgia has passed a bill to punish the keeping of faro, or other gaming tables or establishment, with imprisonment in the penitentiary from one to five years.

Both branches of the Legislature of Virginia have passed a law appropriating $10,000 for a statue of Thomas Jefferson, to be executed by Mr. Galt the youthful Virginia sculptor, to be placed in the University of Virginia.

A JUDICIAL ANECDOTE.—During a protracted trial, which elicted a good deal of feeling, Mr. R——, one of the counsel engaged, (somewhat intoxicated,) in response to an ungenerous allusion of the "opposite counsel" to his condition, caught up an inkstand, and hurled it at the opposer's head. The Court immediately committed the belligerant Blackstone for a contempt, and imposed a fine of twenty-five dollars.

Mr. R——, (in explanation.) If the Court please, I confess myself guilty of a gross breach of decorum, but I hope—

The Judge (interrupting.) Thus far, sir, the Court agrees with you cheerfully, but your remorse comes too late, for you stand convicted of a contempt of court.

Mr. R——, (meekly.) I hope the Court will spare me the disgrace of a fine, for I was under the influence of—

The Judge, (impetuously.) Sit down, sir, you are already fined.

Mr. R——, (persistingly.) I was, as I said, under the influence of strong drink, and I think that circum—

The Judge, (indignantly.) Sit down, sir! Does the counsel consider this Court a mere quack-doctor, who does not know what ails a lawyer, without *seeing his tongue?*"

The convulsion of laughter which followed convinced the Judge that he had been indulging in repartee.

SONNET TO SPRING.—*From our Machine.*—The Winter's blast has past at last, and birds are chirping merrily—while yaller flow'rs put forth their powers, to deck the gardens cheerily. Soon will the plow-boys matin song announce the planting season—while buds will pop and lambs will hop—without knowing the reason. Old folks will feel from head to heel a brisker circulation—while pen and tongue will fail the young, t'express their delectation.

Good farmers all, to you we baul, and beg you to make haste, and plant big craps of corn and snaps, and have good things in waste.

"Hurra" for Spring, "hurra" we sing, from morn till shadowy eve—Now zephyrs blow and babies crow, while Boreas takes his leave.

"Hurra for Spring" sweet genial Spring—with all her "rosy-bosom'd hours." Strike—strike the lyre and sing with fire, of "moonlight, music, love and flowers."—*Edgefield Advertiser.*

"Morning Relief Train,' solilloquized Mrs. Partington as she sat in one of the New Jersey railroad cars, and gazed upon the ticket which she had a short time previously purchased at the depot—'Morning Relief Train—I spose must be the train which starts every morning at 8 o'clock to pick up the poor createns on the track that have been masticated the night previous. Dear me, when will railroad folks learn to use circumcission and care!" and the old lady sighed in bitterness of spirit.

THREATENED AMALGAMATION OF WHIGS, ABOLITIONISTS, FREE-SOILERS, &c.—The New Haven Palladium, a leading whig paper in Connecticut, thus announceth what the northern whigs will do in case the southern whig members of Congress support the Nebraska bill:

"THE GAUNTLET THROWN DOWN.—Mr. Badger, in his recent speech in favor of the Nebraska bill, said that "southern whig senators would stand united in its favor." This of course cuts the whig party in twain. So be it, if it must be. Nothing will remain but to pick up the fragments and unite them with the free-soil and democratic party that opposes the Nebraska cheat. The free whigs will support Houston before Badger—Hale before Clayton—and so on to the end. If the southern whig members of Congress are ready to butcher the whig party, they must prepare to face such a body of free whigs, free democrats, and free soilers, as they never met before. The Compromise of 1850 sent free soil and abolition stock down to 90 per cent. below par. The Nebraska bill has already brought it up to par. The passage of that bill will make it the highest stock in market. Even Garrisonism cannot sink it. Seward, Hale, and Chase never stood so high in public esteem as at present, and John M. Niles, Gideon Welles, and Francis Gillette stand fair for early Governors of Connecticut."

VOICES FROM VERMONT.—Every democratic newspaper in the Green Mountain State supports the territorial bill for the organization of Nebraska and Kansas now pending before Congress. The Burlington Sentinel, the Vermont Patriot, the North Star, the Spirit of the Age, the Franklin County Herald, and the Bellows Falls Argus are doing yeoman service in favor of the people's rights, the people's sovereignty, and the people's organization. We congratulate the noble democracy of Vermont upon their proud position. Let the Democracy of the whole Union mark the attitude of the democracy of that northern State!—*Washington Union.*

Democratic papers in the free States are boldly favoring the Nebraska bill, while Southern Whig papers are either silent or endeavoring to evade the question. No Whig press in the free States has come out for the bill, and the members of Congress from the free States are to a man opposed to it.—Which is the national party?—*Raleigh Standard.*

THE CHRISTIANS IN THE EAST.—The London Times of the 18th has an important leader, stating that the accounts it continues to receive from several parts of Turkey in Europe—from the Greek Islands, and from the Kingdom of Greece—confirm the opinion it has more than once expressed, that the present agitated condition of the East will ere long give rise to a very general manifestation of the grievances and power of the Christian population. The Times retains the conviction that the present condition and future movements of the Christian population of Turkey are the most serious parts of the question in which we have engaged, and is satisfied that a wide-spread combination is in existence for the purpose of asserting the national and spiritual rights of the various Christian races who still live under Mahomedan laws.

ILLINOIS FARM.—A correspondent of the St. Louis Republican, writing a running sketch of his travels in Illinois, gives the following description of an Illinois farm:

"The cars are now passing an immense corn field, of fifteen hundred acres, within one enclosure. Think of that! It is owned by Mr. John Alexander, of Sangamon county, who has 3,000 acres of prairie here in one body, 1,800 of which is in corn. His business is stock feeding. To raise his crops and feed them out he employs about thirty men and thirty head of horses per year. His sales of stock the past year amounted to over $30,000. Eight years since he had about $500 in his pocket, and bought some of this land. Now it is paid for, and he is worth his thousands. Here is a specimen of Illinois farming.

Mr. Alexander's profits will be immense this season, as corn is selling at 56 cents a bushel at St. Louis.

HORRIBLE BUTCHERIES AT AMOY.—The imperial forces of China, since their recapture of Amoy have been committing unsurpassed cruelties upon the insurgents. A letter from that city to the New York Journal of Commerce thus depicts the brutal scenes:

"Many were put on board the Government war junks, of which some sixty were anchored in the stream, and after being bound hand and foot, were thrown into the sea, and there pierced with pikes as often as they rose to the surface of the water. Hundreds were taken to the jetties and beheaded by clumsy executioners; and their knives growing dull under so much butchery, they were often obliged to strike thrice or more before the head could be severed from its body. More horrible still were other scenes in this awful tragedy.—Some were put to death by the slower process of dismemberment. First, a single leg was hewn off, then the other; after that the arms were taken in the same way; then came the tearing off great strips of flesh from the body, and cropping of the nose and ears, disemboweling, and last, decapitation. During all this torture it is said that no word of complaint, no look or expression of the agony they were suffering, escaped from any of these poor wretches; a trait of character which strikingly assimilates these Mongols with the American Indians."

A rigorous blockade of the Russian ports, throwing one year's crop on their hands, and steadily continued to the time when, in ordinary circumstances, they would be preparing the subsequent crop, must break the Russian social system to pieces. "We need not, says the London Examiner, send a soldier, nor shed a drop of our own blood. We shall have to pay double price for candles and shoes for a year or so and to incur the expense of augmenting our fleet. The Russian magnates will fight the rest of the battle for us; and if we simply confine ourselves to holding them tight to the work, they will in the cause of rent and revenue, tear the Russian social system to tatters. If the present head of the house of Romanoff calls upon the magnates to sacrifice their revenues to his pride, they will treat him as they treated his predecessors, Alexander and Paul."

It is estimated that the supply of coffee is 20 per cent. less than last year.

ASHEVILLE NEWS.

An Analysis of the Senatorial Vote on the Nebraska Bill.

In glancing over the vote of the Senate on the bill to establish territorial governments for Kansas and Nebraska, we were forcibly impressed by the contrast exhibited in the nationality of the democratic and whig parties. For the purpose of presenting it clearly to the eye of the reader, we make the following analysis:

FOR THE BILL.

Southern Democrats.—Adams of Miss., Atchison of Mo., Bayard of Del., Brown of Miss., Butler of S. C., Clay of Ala., Evans of S. C., Fitzpatrick of Ala., Hunter of Va., Johnson of Ark., Mason of Va., Rush of Texas, Sebastian of Ark., Slidell of La.—14.

Northern Democrats.—Drodhead of Penn., Cass of Mich., Dodge of Iowa, Douglas of Ill., Gwin of Cal., Jones of Iowa, Norris of N. H., Pettit of Ind., Shields of Ill., Stuart of Mich., Thomson of N. J., Toucey of Conn., Weller of Cal., Williams of N. H.—14.

Southern Whigs.—Badger of N. C., Benjamin of La., Dawson of Ga., Dixon of Ky., Geyer of Mo., Jones of Tenn., Morton of Fla., Pratt of Md., Thompson of Ky.—9.

Northern Whigs.—☞ 0000! ☜

AGAINST THE BILL.

Southern Democrats.—Sam Houston of Texas.

Northern Democrats.—Dodge of Wis., Hamlin of Me., James of R. I., Walker of Wis.

Southern Whigs.—John Bell of Tenn.

Northern Whigs.—Fessenden of Me., Fish of N. Y., Foot of Vt., Seward of N. Y., Smith of Conn., Wade of Ohio.

Abolitionists.—Chase of Ohio, Sumner of Mass.

Nine Senators were not present when the vote was taken. It is understood that they would have voted as follows:

FOR THE BILL.—*Democrats.*—Bright of Ind., Wright of N. J., Mallory of Fla. *Whigs.*—Clayton of Del., Pearce of Md., Toombs of Ga.

AGAINST THE BILL.—*Whigs.*—Everett of Mass., Cooper of Penn.

Gov. Allen, democrat, of Rhode Island, would have recorded his vote in opposition to the bill, as he and his colleague, Gen. James, were instructed so to do by the legislature of that State.

There are two vacancies in the Senate—North Carolina 1, and Vermont 1.

Thus it will be seen that if there had been a full attendance of the present senators, the vote would have been 43 in favor of the bill, and 17 against it.

There was a tie vote between the Northern and Southern democrats—that is to say, the bill was sustained by 14 democratic senators from the North, and fourteen democratic senators from the South.

Every whig senator from the South, save Mr. Bell, supported the bill, and not a single whig senator from the North! Mason & Dixon's line completely sunders the whig party!

These figures present food for grave reflection.—*Washington Union.*

DREADFUL COLLIERY EXPLOSION.—A dreadful colliery explosion occurred in the Arley mine of the Ince Hall Coal Company, near Wigan, on the afternoon of the 18th. About 240 men and boys were in the pit. Soon after 3 o'clock the persons above ground heard two explosions, and immediately a signal was made from below to haul up the miners.—Thirty men were immediately hauled up from the south shaft, and reported that the north shaft was on fire in such a manner as to cut off the retreat of the rest of the workmen. It was some hours before the fire could be extinguished so as to allow a body of searchers to descend. On arriving at the north level they found the unfortunate men pilled up in heaps and dead. Eighty bodies were at once taken up, and from another part of the shaft twenty-four bodies. Only a few, and those much exhausted, were got out alive. Some few had escaped into another pit, so that the exact number lost is not known, but as forty persons were known to be in a part of the mine, where the roof had fallen in, the number of the dead cannot be less than one hundred and twenty. In the same mine sixty lives were lost by an explosion in March of last year.

DEVELOPMENT OF A MURDER—BODY FOUND IN BARREL OF LIQUOR.—On Saturday last, says the Cincinnati *Gazette* of the 3d inst., a barrel of whiskey or alcohol was put on board the Alvin Adams at our wharf, which was directed, very illegibly, to Dr. Kelley, Ladogo, Indiana, but there was no entry of it on the receiving book of either of the clerks. Madison being the point to which freight to that place is shipped, the barrel was rolled out on Sunday upon the wharf-boat at that place; there being no owner for it and its rolling being peculiar, as if some heavy body was in it, it attracted observation at the time; after the boat left it was taken to the railroad depot, where the peculiarity of the case induced those having it in charge to open one of the heads, when in the liquor was found the naked body of a man who had a terrible gash across the throat, and a severe bruise on the head.

A coroner's inquest was held, but its finding we have not fully learned. Much excitement was created in Madison thereby, and rumors were started that the body was that of Mr. Slevin, who disappeared from Louisville on the 23d of January last. By dispatches received this morning, we learn that the body found is not that of Mr. Slevin.

"LIKE FATHER, LIKE SON."—We are pleased to see that Robert Strange, Jr., son of the late Hon. R. Strange, of Fayetteville, N. C., has been appointed the Solicitor of the same judicial circuit to which his distinguished father had been elected.

The son is a worthy scion of so noble a stock. His attainments and ability will do no discredit to the fame of the father. Well educated; though young, already schooled by a large practice at the bar, amiable in disposition, courtly and pleasing in address and gifted with a genius that can make its way through much worse difficulties than any at present before him, we look forward to a bright career as his future earthly heritage. On such a prospect no one more cheerfully congratulates Mr. Strange than we do.—*Portsmouth Globe.*

NEARLY ALL GONE.—Gen. Houston says that of three hundred members of Congress in attendance when the Missouri compromise was passed thirty-three years ago, only three remain—Benton, Everett and himself.

Official.

LAWS OF THE UNITED STATES.

PASSED AT THE FIRST SESSION OF THE THIRTY-THIRD CONGRESS OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

[PUBLIC, No. 6.]

AN ACT giving further time for satisfying claims for bounty lands, and for other purposes.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the act entitled "An act to provide for satisfying claims for bounty lands for military services in the war with Great Britain, and for other purposes," approved July twenty-seven, eighteen hundred and forty-two, and also two acts approved January twenty-seventh, eighteen hundred and thirty-five, therein and thereby revived, shall be, and the same are hereby revived and continued in force for five years, to be computed from the twenty-sixth day of June, one thousand eight hundred and fifty-three.

Approved February 8, 1854.

[PUBLIC, No. 7.]

AN ACT to regulate the disbursement of the contingent fund of the Senate and for other purposes.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the moneys which have been, or may hereafter be, appropriated to the compensation of members and officers, and for the contingent expenses, of the Senate, shall be paid at the Treasury on requisition drawn by the Secretary of the Senate, and shall be kept, disbursed, and accounted for by him, according to law; and the said Secretary shall be deemed a disbursing officer.

SEC. 2. *And be it further enacted,* That in lieu of the bond now required by law, to be given by the Secretary of the Senate, he shall give bond to the United States, within ten days after the passage of this act, with one or more sureties, to be approved by the Comptroller of the Treasury, in the penal sum of twenty thousand dollars, with condition for the faithful application and disbursement of such funds as may be drawn from the Treasury under this act, which bond shall be deposited in the Comptroller's office; and it shall be the duty of each and every Secretary of the Senate, who may hereafter be chosen, to give bond, as aforesaid, within thirty days after he enters upon the duties of his office, and before making any requisition as aforesaid.

SEC. 3. *And be it further enacted,* That it shall be the duty of the said Secretary of the Senate to deposite the moneys aforesaid which may come into his hands with the depositary who may be designated by the Secretary of the Treasury, for other disbursing officers in the city of Washington and all payments on account of the pay and mileage of members of the Senate and all payments of their officers and for the contingent expenses of the Senate shall be by drafts drawn by the Secretary on such depositary.

Approved February 10, 1854.

[PUBLIC, No. 8.]

AN ACT to indemnify the State of Indiana for the failure of title to a township of land granted to said State on her admission into the Union in eighteen hundred and sixteen.

Whereas by a decision of the Supreme Court of the United States, made January 25th, eighteen hundred and fifty-three, the State of Indiana has lost one out of the two townships of land granted to her for the use of a State University by the act of April sixteen, eighteen hundred and sixteen, and has become liable to refund to a private corporation the proceeds of said township heretofore appropriated to the support of the State University of Indiana; for remedy thereof:

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Governor of the State of Indiana be authorised to select out of lands of the United States, within the said State, now subject to private entry, nineteen thousand and forty acres of land in legal subdivisions, and shall certify the same to the Secretary of the Interior, who shall, forthwith, on receipt of said certificate, issue to the State of Indiana, patents for said lands: *Provided,* The proceeds of said lands, when sold, shall be, and forever remain, a fund for the use of the Indiana University.

Approved February 23, 1854.

[PUBLIC, No 9.]

AN ACT to extend the limits of the port of New Orleans.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the port of New Orleans be so extended as to embrace the right bank of the Mississippi river, for the same distance up said bank as it now extends on the left bank.

Approved February 23, 1854.

[PUBLIC, No 10.]

AN ACT supplemental to an act entitled "An act to ascertain and settle the private land claims in the State of California," approved March third, one thousand eight hundred and fifty-one.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the following named persons, viz: Henry C. Boggs, Levi W. Hardman, Wiley Sneed, Stephen Broadhurst, Smith and Kristeen, George H. Woodman, Berthald and Lorin, Fisher and Guildfildt, and Wm. Clarke, or either of them, or their representatives, may, within six months after the passage of this act, present their claims to the commissioners who were appointed under the provisions of the act to which this is a supplement; and the said commissioners are hereby empowered to hear and dispose of the same as effectually as though the said claims had been presented in due time; under the thirteenth section of the aforesaid act.

SEC. 2. *And be it further enacted,* That the persons named in this act shall be limited and confined in their claims to purchases made of Don Salvador Valligo, a Mexican grantee, for a part of the place known as "Entre Napa," and situate in Napa county, State of California. And the said commissioners shall be satisfied that the said persons named derived title to their respective claims previous to third day of March, one thousand eight hundred and fifty-three.

SEC. 3. *And be it further enacted,* That the said persons named shall be entitled to no privilege not conferred on claimants under the original act, but as to extension of time in which their claims may be respectively made to the said commissioners.

Approved February 23, 1854.

[PUBLIC, No. 2.]

A RESOLUTION authorizing an increase of the force in the office of the Superintendent of the Public Printing.

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the superintendent of the public printing be, and is hereby, authorized to increase the force in his office by the appointment of two additional clerks, at the same salary per annum now allowed the clerks employed therein.

Approved February 10, 1854.

[PUBLIC, No. 3.]

A RESOLUTION for supplying new members of the Senate and House of Representatives with such books of a public character as have been heretofore supplied.

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That each of the new members of the two houses of Congress be supplied with the same number and description of such books of a public character as were supplied to each member of the Senate or House of Representatives during the last Congress: *Provided,* They be furnished by the publishers at prices not exceeding those at which they have been heretofore supplied for the use of the members of either house.

Approved February 23, 1854.

[PUBLIC, No. 4.]

JOINT RESOLUTION authorizing a supplemental contract for certain marble for the Capitol extension.

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the President of the United States be, and is hereby, authorized to cause a supplemental contract to be made with the contractors for marble for the Capitol extension, to procure the columns and ashlar in larger blocks than required by the specifications of their present contract.

Approved March 1, 1854.

RAPE, MURDER AND HANGING.—A man by the name of Mitchell, who was living near the edge of Ashe, N. C., went to Grayson C. H. on Monday last, to hear Phillip S. White speak on the subject of the great and good cause of Temperance, and horrible to relate, in his abscence, his own negro man committed a rape on his mistress, after which he murdered her, put the body in a bed in her house; he then ran to a neighbor's house, told them his mistress was dying; he then went to another house and informed persons there that she was dead. He has been taken up, confessed the hellish deed, and has been lodged in jail at Grayson Court House. Report says he was whipped, and hung.

We give the above unwelcome news as we received it, from a friend of ours, and suppose it to be correct.—*Wytheville Republican.*

AN OFFER OF MARRIAGE.—An Oregon correspondent, in a recent letter to a Western paper, ventures an account, as an opening for some well recommended young white man in Oregon, in want of a wife:

"The Hayns Chief offers one thousand head of horses to any respectable white man, well recommended, who will marry his daughter, a girl of about eighteen, settle down among them, and teach them agriculture.

"These horses are worth from fifty to eighty thousand dollars. I have seen this valuable squaw. She is about the medium size, with tolerably regular features, high cheek bones, sloping forehead, black eyes and dark hair.—Her form is square. Her long hair hung over her shoulders, profusely ornamented with shells and beads. She wore a robe made of fawn skins, most beautifully ornamented with beads and shells. Her step was light and proud.

A SAD SIGHT.—In passing up Broadway yesterday afternoon, about four o'clock, when all the world was *en promenade*, we met a well dressed lady leading a drunken man by the arm. *His* face was bruised and dirty, and *her's* was concealed by a thick veil. *He* looked like a foolish brute, with the disgusting tobacco juice trickling from the corners of his mouth; *she* looked like a picture of despairing Pity, with the tears trickling from her eyes. We glanced at the staggering pair—the one weak from intoxication, and the other from shame and anguish, with the feeling that earth had no sadder sight than that presented by a heart-broken wife leading her drunken husband, in open day, through a public street.—*N. Y. Mirror.*

FLOOD IN THE ROANOKE.—The waters of the Roanoke river, near Weldon, North Carolina, have been higher the past week than for several years. The low grounds of the Roanoke are entirely overflowed, and considerable damage has been done to the county road. The bridge on the Petersburg railroad over a creek near Weldon has been entirely swept away, and will interrupt for a time the travel on that road. Passengers by that road will have to be taken over the Seaboard road from Weldon to Gary's.

Mr. Johnson, of Arkasas, has introduced a bill into the House of Representatives, which proposes to establish three Indian territories, under the titles, respectively, of "Chahlahkee," "Muscogee," and "Chahta." The design of this bill is to facilitate the population of certain Indian tribes by giving them a fixed government.

BOSTON, Feb. 28.—Judge Douglas, the author of the Nebraska bill in the U. S. Senate, was this evening hung in effigy in this city by a few of the violent freesoil opponents in that city.

The necessity of two additional Tutorships in the department Mathematics in the University being made apparent at the last annual meeting of the Trustees, Mr. S. Pool, of Elizabeth City, and Mr. J. B. Lucas, of Chapel Hill, were appointed to discharge the duties of these officers. The College Faculty now numbers sixteen; consisting of a President, nine Professors, five Tutors and one Instructor.—*Univ. Magazine.*

A man named Doolin, shot a Mrs. Elmore, at Owl Prairie, Daviess county, Ia., a few days since, the ball taking effect in her shoulder, producing a serious, but not fatal wound.—He mistook her for his wife.

The man whose feelings were "worked up" has ordered a fresh supply.

SMITH THE MAIL ROBBER.

Baltimore, March 3.

Rowland Smith, the Mail robber, confessed his crime, and has been sentenced at New Haven to 27 years imprisonment in the Penitentiary.

Strawberries are now for sale in the Savannah market.

OBITUARY.

Faded and gone are the ones that we cherished,
Fondly and true, in our bosoms of yore,
Slumbering buds may awake o'er the perished,—
THEIR faded hearts will unfold here no more.

The most mournful of all words, said Madame De Stael, are those little words, "no more." Suns may rise and set, the stars appear night after night in the expanse of the evening skies, the seasons bring back the flowers of Spring and the ripened fruits of Autumn,—but the beloved dead return "no more" for ever. The violet of the April days lifts up its blue eye of beauty from the spot which a few months before had been made its grave, and from the withered trunk of the blasted oak springs a new plant to grow and flourish under its protection; but the ashes of the dead revive not with the dews and flowers and renovating influences of the season. It is this consideration which makes death so terrible—which makes the grave a consecrated spot, a home to which the heart goes down. Where all that was loved is lost, the mind fondly broods over their excellence, and the thought that we shall see them "no more," wrings the soul with indescribable anguish.

DR. A. N. HALL was born in Anderson District, S. C., in 1832, where his parents yet reside. In the fall of 1852, he came to this place, to study medicine with his uncle, Dr. Crumley. He applied himself closely to his studies until the early part of the past winter, when he went to Augusta, Ga., to attend the Medical School at that place. At the close of the session, a few weeks since, he returned to this place, intending to practice his Profession during the summer, and return to Augusta in the fall to finish his course of instruction. On Sunday, the 12th instant, he was attacked with inflammation of the brain, and after the most excruciating suffering, died on the morning of the 16th. So violent was the attack, that despite the best medical skill, the disease at no time yielded for a moment.

Such is a very brief statement of the life and death of a most estimable young man.—Dr. Hall was a professor of religion, as we are informed, and his walk upright and his conversation pure. Though comparatively a stranger, he had won the regard and esteem of many of our citizens. His exalted appreciation of honor, strict morality and unflagging devotion to his profession, induced his friends to anticipate with pride a bright and useful future. Alas! how fleeting human joys! how uncertain human hopes! The young, the gifted, the beloved, is no more! Gone, from doating parents. Gone, from fond brothers and sisters. Gone, from admiring friends.—Lost to earth, but we humbly trust a gain to heaven.

All that love and sympathy could prompt, was done to alleviate his sufferings and stay the arm of the destroyer,—but in vain. Let his parents and friends, while paying the tribute which love demands, not repine at the decree of heaven. Their loss has been his eternal gain. A.

Asheville, March 21, 1854.

***Anderson, S. C., papers please copy.

FOR THE NEWS.

DIED, at the residence of Capt. Wiley Jones, near this place, on the morning of the 17th instant, after a protracted illness, MRS. MARY DUCKETT, aged about 75 years. Mrs. Duckett was a most exemplary woman, and the influence of her example, like bread cast upon the waters, will be seen many days hence. She had been a consistent and devoted member of the Methodist church for a great number of years, and died in peace and with a sure hope of a blissful immortality.—She left many children, grand children and acquaintances to mourn her departure. **

ASHEVILLE HOTEL.

L. M. WILLIAMS, Proprietor.

THE undersigned, having taken charge of this commodious and well located House, would call the attention of his friends, and the travelling public, to the fact. He has excellent rooms for the accommodation of regular and transient boarders; and his house is well furnished throughout. His table will at all times be furnished with the best the country affords and his stables well filled and carefully attended.

He flatters himself from his long experience, that he will be able to render comfortable all who call upon him.

L. M. WILLIAMS.

Asheville, March 23, 1854. tf

WANTED,

At the "Eagle Hotel," Asheville:

500 Guests,
2,000 Chickens,
1,000 Ducks,
2,000 Eggs.

March 23, 1854.

WAGGONERS, HO!

THE subscribers have now on hand One Hundred Thousand Pounds of GOODS, and are constantly receiving more, to be forwarded to different points viz:—Hendersonville, Flat Rock, Asheville, Waynesville, French Broad, Claytonville, Davidson's River, Shufordsville, Warm Springs, N. C.; Greeneville Jonesborough, Newport, Parrottsville, Caney Branch, Warrensburg, Limestone Springs, Rockhold's, Cato, Rheatown, and Paint Rock, Tenn.

GOWER & SINGLETON.

Greenville, S. C., March 23, 1854.

Notice to Contractors.

THE Trustees of the Marion Male and Female Academy will receive bids until the 20th of April, for contracts to erect in the town of Marion an Academy building. The building is to be constructed of brick, 60 feet long by 30 feet wide, and two stories high. The Trustees reserve the right to discriminate between the bids, or to reject them all.

For particulars of plan, &c., address the Secretary.

By order of the Board.

J. S. ERWIN, Sec.

Marion, N. C., March 23, 1854.

DR. J. D. BOYD

WILL attend to any application connected with the practice of Medicine. He may be found at the Eagle Hotel.

Asheville, N. C., January 26, 1854.

DR. P. A. WILHITE,

Wholesale and Retail Druggist,

ANDERSON C. H., S. C.

HAS just received, and will keep constantly on hand a very large and well selected stock of Paints, Oils, Varnishes, Brushes, Window Glass, French and American.

--ALSO--

Dealer in American, French & English Chemicals,

Drugs, Medicines, Perfumery, French Candies, Snuffs, Fine Tobacco and Cigars, Fancy Articles And Dye Stuffs.

—*ALSO*—

Fine Brandies and Wines,

Sold only for Medical Purposes.

Merchants and all others can depend upon their orders meeting prompt attention, upon the most accommodating terms.

Physicians and Families can rely on having their Prescriptions carefully compounded.

His Goods are selected with great care, and will be warranted as represented

☞ Call at No. 3 Brick Range, one door above Harrison & Broyles Law Office.

Anderson C. H., S. C., Feb. 2, 1854. 233—3m

SMITH & McDOWELL

Would call the attention of their customers to their stock of Fall and Winter

GOODS,

which they are now receiving and opening.

We would say to the Gentlemen, call and look at our stock of

Cloths,
Cassimeres,
Wool Tweeds,
Rock Island Cassimeres,
Sattinets,

and almost every variety of winter goods, and at as low prices as any of our neighbors.

The Ladies

will please call, for those of them who are acquainted with us know that we always have a handsome assortment of DRESS GOODS, such as

Superior French De Laines, latest styles; Alpaccas, Brocades, Silks, and a beautiful variety of Prints and Ribbons, not surpassed in this market.

We have a good assortment of SHAWLS large and fine; ladies Buck Gauntlet riding gloves, cashmere, kid, and a great variety of cheaper gloves. Call soon, winter is at hand.

It is useless to enumerate everything we have. If you want goods, of any description, either

Hardware, cutlery, smith tools, groceries dry goods, hats, caps, saddles, crockery, iron, nails, candles, soaps, spices, and particularly a little of

RADWAY'S Ready Relief,

give us a call, and we will furnish you at as low prices any other house can. Look for the brick store, opposite Smith's Hotel. You will see the sign.

Asheville, Oct. 20, '53.

G. T. MASON,

Commission Merchant,

GREENVILLE, S. C.

THE undersigned begs leave to inform merchants and the public generally, that he has established himself in Greenville, S. C., and will carry on the

Receiving, Forwarding and General Commission Business,

and will hold himself ready to serve his friends, and all who may favor him with consignments or business, to the best of his skill and ability, and no effort on his part will be wanting to give satisfaction.

He will keep on hand a large supply of

Groceries, Hardware, &c.,

which will be sold low for cash, or exchanged for country produce.

All orders from the country for Goods will be promptly filled, at the lowest market prices.

G. T. MASON.

Greenville, S. C., Nov. 23, '53. 1y

To The Public.

The undersigned, Attorney at Law, having been abroad, and had some experience in collecting legacies and estates, due residents in the United States, from ancestors who died in Europe, announces to the public that he will sail from New York in June next, for Liverpool and London, to attend to several large claims already committed to his charge; and will take pleasure in attending to others. His address is—Gen. B. M. Edney, Care of American Consul, Liverpool; or United States Legation, London;—where all letters addressed to him, connected with his mission, will be promptly attended to; as he may be detained a considerable time in the prosecution of claims in England, Ireland and Scotland, having qualified himself for the preparation and prosecution of claims throughout Great Britain.

B. M. EDNEY.

Asheville, March 16, 1854.

☞ The New York Herald, and the Daily Globe, Washington, will copy three times, weekly, and send bill to this place. B. M. E.

Money Wanted!

Let no one think this is not intended for him. It is for all that may be indebted to me, either by note or book account. If you wish to save cost you must settle by April Court. If not, you will find my claims in the hands of an Officer.

T. C. WINGATE.

Asheville, March 16, 1854.

WE always keep fine Tobacco and Segars. Call and see for yourself.

Oct. 20. SMITH & M'DOWELL.

F. D. FANNING & CO'S No 1 Mole Skin Hats, may be found here, just received. SMITH & McDOWELL.

Oct 20.

A Fresh Supply of Salt, Brown Sugar Molasses, received for the people at the store

June 9. SMITH, BAIRD & VANCE.

Nails, Iron and Castings.—A fine lot on hand. Call on your friends.

June 9. SMITH, BAIRD & VANCE.

More Light!

One Hundred Pounds of Tallow wanted at his Office, for which we will pay cash—or discount, *if preferred.* March 2.

State of North Carolina,

RUTHERFORD COUNTY.

COURT OF PLEAS & QUARTER SESSIONS—FALL TERM, 1853.

W. W. Avery, Adm. of S. S. Erwin, deceased, vs. John Glenn and Wife Sarah J., and others.

Petition for sale of Land to pay Debts.

In this cass it appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that John Glenn and wife Sarah J., and Emily H. Erwin, defendants in this case, are non residents of this State, it is therefore ordered by Court that publication be made in the Asheville News for six consecutive weeks, commanding them and all the defendants in this case, to be and appear at the next term of this Court to be held for said county ou the 9th Monday after the 4th Monday in December, 1853, to plead, answer or demur to said petition, or the same will be set tor hearing.

Witness, R. L. Gilkey, Clerk of said Court, at Office, the 9th Monday after the 4th Monday in September, A. D. 1853.

R. L. GILKEY, Cl'k.

January 5th, 1854.

State of North Carolina,

BUNCOMBE COUNTY.

COURT OF PLEAS AND QUARTER SESSIONS—JANUARY SESSION, 1854.

Polly Allison vs. William Lambert et al.

PETITION FOR DOWER.

It appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that two of the defendants William Darnold and wife Margaret, and Ephraim Allison and wife Matilda are non residents of this State, and without the jurisdiction of this Court; it is therefore ordered that publication be made, six successive weeks in the Asheville News, notifying the said William Darnold and wife Margaret Ephraim Allison and wife Matilda, to be and appear at the next Term of said Court, to be held at the Court House in Asheville on the 2d Monday after the 4th Monday in March next and make themselves parties plaintiffs or defendants or the same will be heard exparte as to them, and judgment accordingly.

Witness Robert B. Vance, Clerk at Office, the second Monday after the fourth Monday in December, 1853.

R. B. VANCE, Cl'k.

State of North Carolina,

JACKSON COUNTY.

IN EQUITY.

Thomas Watson and others, *vs.* Adam Watson, Cyrus Simonds and wife Matty, and George Watson.

Bill to Sell Real Estate.

It appearing in this case that the defendants are non residents of this State, it is therefore ordered that publication be made in the Asheville News for six consecutive weeks, notifying said defendants to be and appear before the Judge of said Court of Equity at the Court House in Webster on the 3rd Monday in March next, then and there to plead, answer or demur to complainants bill of complaint; or judgment pro confesso will be entered and the case set for hearing exparte.

Witness, Allen Fisher, Clerk and Master in Equity for said County, at Office in Webster, February 3d, 1854.

ALLEN FISHER, C. & M. E.

State of North Carolina,

YANCY COUNTY.

IN EQUITY—FALL TERM, 1853.

William Randolph *vs.* W. J. Brown and J. J. Donaldson.

Bill of Injunction.

It appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that J. J. Donaldson, one of the defendants in this case, is a non resident of this State, and beyond the jurisdiction of the Court, it is therefore ordered that publication be made in the Asheville News for six successive weeks, commanding the said J. J. Donaldson to be and appear before the Judge of the Court of Equity for said county at the Court House in Burnsville on the 4th Monday after the 4th Monday in March next, then and there to plead, answer or demur to said bill, or the same will be taken pro confesso, as to him, and set for hearing exparte.

Witness, M. P. Penland, Clerk and Master of said Court, at Office in Burnsville, this 8th day of February, 1854.

M. P. PENLAND, C. M. E.

State of North Carolina,

McDOWELL COUNTY.

COURT OF PLEAS AND QUARTER SESSIONS—WINTER TERM, 1854.

Samuel J. Neal, Adm. &c., vs. The heirs at Law of Thomas E. Upton, deceased.

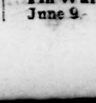
Petition to Sell Land.

It appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that the Defendants (names not known) are non-residents of this State. Therefore ordered by the Court, that publication be made in the Asheville News, for six consecutive weeks, notifying said non-resident Defendants to be and appear before the Justices of the Court of pleas and quarter sessions at the next Court to be held for the county of McDowell at the Court house in Marion, on the 5th Monday after the 4th Monday in March 1854, then and there to plead answer or demur, or Judgment pro confesso will be renderd against them, and the prayer of petitioner granted.

Witness Alfred M. Finley, Clerk of said Court, at office the 5th Monday after the 4th Monday in December, 1853, and in the 78th year of our independence.

A. M. FINLEY, C'lk.

BELLE FOUNDER.



This celebrated horse will stand the ensuing season commencing the 1st of March, at J. M. Smith's Tan Yard, near Asheville, J. R. Shuford's Hendersonville, Edneyville, and James Cooper's on Cane Creek, time equally divided between said places.

Belle Founder's dam was a large bay, sixteen and a half hands high; was sired by Bashaw, he by the celebrated Rockingham of New Jersey.—Belle Founder was sired by Belle Founder the second, and he by the imported Belle Founder, the best trotting horse of his day.

B. M. EDNEY.

Asheville, Feb. 15, 1854.

Those Interested Will Read This Notice.

We are under the paessing necessity of saying to these indebted to us, that we must have money; and if payment is not made by the 1st of January next, we will be under the necessity of forcing collections.

RANKIN & PULLIAM.

Oct. 20, '53.

New Fall and Winter GOODS.

W. D. RANKIN & CO.

HAVE opened and have now on hand a very large and desirable assortment of fall and winter Goods, which they invite their friends and customers to call and examine.

Asheville, Oct. 20.

Notice.

In October, 1853, I gave Silas Jones a Note for $60 or $65, payable twelve months after date.—All persons are cautioned against trading for said Note, as the consideration for which it was given has entirely failed, and I am determined not to pay it, unless compelled by law.

W. L. HENRY.

Sulphur Springs, Feb. 15, 1854.

Tin Ware, of various kinds, and at low prices, at

June 9. SMITH, BAIRD & VANCE'S.

ASHEVILLE NEWS.

ARRIVALS

AND DEPARTURES OF THE MAILS, AT AND FROM ASHEVILLE, N. C.

EASTERN.

Arrives on Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday nights. Departs Wednesday, Friday and Monday mornings.

MORGANTON.

Arrives Sunday and Wednesday evenings. Departs Sunday and Thursday mornings.

SOUTHERN.

Arrives Monday, Wednesday and Friday evenings. Departs next morning.

WESTERN.

Arrives on Monday, Wednesday and Friday evenings. Departs on Tuesday, Thursday and Sunday mornings.

FRANKLIN.

Arrives on Wednesday and Saturday evenings. Departs on Monday and Friday mornings.

BURNSVILLE.

Arrives on Monday and Thursday evenings. Departs Tuesday and Friday mornings.

CATHEY'S CREEK.

Departs on Friday. Returns on Saturday.

SPRING CREEK.

Departs on Friday. Returns on Monday.

LIMESTONE SPRINGS, TENN.

Departs on Monday. Returns on Thursday.

WM. L. HILLIARD, P. M.

An excellent assortment of hats, caps, shoes and boots, for gents and youths, may be found at the store of

SMITH, BAIRD & VANCE.

April 7.

Saddlery.

Just received, a lot of handsome, well made SADDLES. Also—a variety of things, such as

Oak Tanned Sole Leather, Calf Skins, Morocco Skins, Shoe Thread, Shoe Pegs, Awl Blades, Stirrups, Girths, Circingles, Bridles, Halters, Martingales, Saddlebags, Carpetbags, Buggy Harness, Boxes, &c.

SMITH, BAIRD & VANCE.

Asheville, Oct. 27, '53.

People fond of good eating, had better call on the undersigned, where they will find coffee, tea, brown and crushed sugar, molasses, candy, almonds, &c. "A hint to the wise."

SMITH, BAIRD & VANCE.

April 7.

Cloths.

Smith & McDowell have superb cloths of every description; cassimeres: tweeds; janes; drap de ete; brown, white and striped linens; also, a capital article of heavy linen for negroes; linsey, &c. All cheaper than such goods were ever before offered in this market. Judge for yourself. April 7.

Flour, by the barrel, sack or pound for sale by

W. D. RANKIN & Co.

April 7.

Hats and Caps.

WE now offer to the community as handsome a lot of hats and caps as has ever been offered in the market, consisting of Fanning's best moleskin, angola, cassimere, Mexican, Kossuth, Magyar, Jenny Lind, and excelsior wool hats, and child's velvet and gilt turbans, boys fine cloth caps, union cloth do., plush do., and mohair do., with other new and beautiful styles. Call and get cap'd.

SMITH, BAIRD & VANCE.

October 27.

Hardware

WE have the largest stock of Hardware and Cutlery that we have ever had. Give us a call ye blacksmiths, carpenters, waggoners, shoe-makers and farmers, we can supply you with almost any thing under this head.

SMITH & McDOWELL.

IT IS USELESS for a merchant who has a fine stock of goods to name every thing in an advertisement; therefore let it suffice for us to say that we have a variety, a little of every thing in the dry goods line, queensware, hardware, cutlery, saddlery, &c. &c. Call and see fellow citizens, for yourselves.

SMITH, BAIRD & VANCE.

Asheville, April 7.

Saddlery, of every deseription, and sole and upper Leather, may be had at low rates of SMITH & M'DOWELL.

April 7.

Ho, ye lovers of the quid, and puffers of smoke! turn into the establishment of Smith, Baird & Vance—where you will find tobacco, cigars and matches to light with. April 7.

Cancers Can Be Cured.

DR. CLOPTON

OFFERS his Professional Services to the afflicted in the Treatment of Cancers, Scrofula, tumors, ulcers, erysipelas, scald-head, white swellings, pain in the bones or joints, dyspepsia, diseases of the kidneys, syphilis, venerial affections, ring worm or tetter, rheumatism, gout, old sores.—From his success in the treatment of these diseases, he feels safe in saying he will turn none away until they are effectually cured, when their general health is not destroyed. He will not require anything until a cure is effected. His treatment is not in the least painful or unpleasant.—He will pay half price for *all young negroes afflicted with any of the above diseases.*

I will pay one hundred dollars for every case of Scrofula I fail to cure, when the general health is not destroyed.

Dalton, Ga., *March* 2, 1854.

N. B.—Dalton is within a few hours drive of those celebrated watering places, Catoosa, Cohuttah, and Gordon Springs. Office one door below C. B. Wellborn's Store, Dalton, Georgia.

Catch The Mail Robber!

The U. S. Post Office Department offers $45 as a reward for the apprehension and confinement in some Jail, of

LEWIS HAMPTON,

former mail rider on route No. 3964. from Franklin, N. C., to Clarksville, Ga. The mail bag were torn, letters and packages were opened, and money was stolen, about the first of December, 1853; and Lewis Hampton has absconded.

Said Hampton is about 18 years old, low and *squatty,* dark complexion, black eyes and *down looking* countenance, and is a fast spoken, pert, saucy chap.

Address, J. R. SILER, *P. M.*, Franklin, Macon Co., N. C.

Franklin, February 23, 1854.

Tanbark.

The subscriber wishes to purchase 100 cords of Tanbark.

J. M. SMITH.

Asheville, April 14.

Franklin High School.

At Franklin, Macon County, N. C.

REV. E. W. CHANCEAULME AND LADY will commence a High School for young gentlemen and ladies, in Franklin, Macon County, N. C., on the 1st Friday in November, 1853. The Terms will be as follows, per session of 20 Weeks:

FIRST CLASS.

Embracing Spelling, Reading, Writing, Oral Arithmetic, and Primary Geography, $ 5 00

SECOND CLASS.

Embracing Advanced Modern Geography, Written Arithmetic, English Grammar, Natural Philosophy, Chemistry and History, 8 00

THIRD CLASS.

Embracing Composition, Rhetoric, Botany, Algebra, Moral Philosophy, Astronomy and Ancient Geography, 12 00

FOURTH CLASS.

Embracing Political Economy, Mental Philosophy, Geometry, Logic, Geology, Domestic Economy, Evidences of Chistianity, the Latin and French Languages, 15 00

Drawing and Painting, 10 00

Contingent Fee 50

Spelling, Reading, and Writing will be continued throughout the whole course; English Grammar, after its commencement, will be continued until a thorough acquaintance with it shall have been acquired.

The morals of the Students will be carefully guarded.

Daily Bills of the Merit and Demerit of each Student, will be kept, and quarterly Reports, stating the proficiency, deportment, and studies of each Student, will be sent to Parents and Guardians.

The Rules which the Students will be required to observe, are simple and reasonable.

Those in charge of the School will expect to guide the Students in the course of study they shall pursue while in the School.

Every Student will be charged from the time of entrance until the close of the Session, and no deduction will be made for absence, except in cases of protracted sickness.

The Fees for tuition will be required one half in advance, and the other half at the close of the Session.

The Male and Female Depertments of this School will be taught separately; the whole, however, being under the supervision of the Principal.

BOARD can be obtained in the village on moderate terms.

August 25th, '53.

Reems' Creek S. of Temp. HIGH SCHOOL.

For Males and Females.

Some two years ago Reems' Creek Division S. of T. put up a large and commodious building, 50 feet long, 20 wide and two stories high, intending the lower story for a school room, and the upper for the use of the Division; but owing to the large number of pupils in attendance as well as the growing interest manifested by all concerned, they have determined to establish a High School under the above name,—open the upper as well as the lower room, and have competent Teachers for each department of the school.

The school is eight miles north of Asheville, in one of the most *moral* and prosperous settlements of western Carolina; and everything is of an inviting nature to those who may wish to educate their sons and daughters.

The Trustees take pleasure in informing the public that they have been fortunate in procuring the services of REV. J. A. REAGAN, as Principal, who will be assisted by competent Female Teachers.

The government will be firm, yet mild and parental. No pains will be spared by any one concerned to fully compensate the patrons for their trouble, expense and the time of their children.

Tuition will range in the English branches from $5 to $8 00 per session of twenty-one weeks.

Board can be had in the best families in the settlement at *one dollar* per week, wood, light and room included; and washing at 37 1-2 cents per dozen pieces.

The next session will commence on Friday the 13th day of April, proximo. Pupils will be charged from the time of entering, and no deduction made except in case of sickness.

It is much desired that all who may wish to send may have their sons and daughters in the settlement the day before, that they may be properly classed on that day.

For further particulars address *W. R. Baird, Esq.*, or *Rev. J. A. Reagan*, Reems' Creek, Buncombe county, N. C.

By order of the Board.

JOHN S. WEAVER, Pres.

Wm. R. Baird, Sec.

December 31, '53.

To my Friends and Customers.

Thankful for the very liberal patronage bestowed upon me during the last six years, I beg leave to inform the public that I will keep up a regular

Beef Market

during the winter and spring at my old stand; and from the first day of July next will have a regular stand near the Court House, where the best Beef, Sausages, Pork, Mutton, Chickens, Butter, Eggs, &c., &c., can be had every morning in the week, Sunday excepted. My stall shall be furnished with the best the country affords, at the very lowest rates. My customers have not been disappointed by me during the last year, and I pledge myself to the same, and if possible, increased efforts to please and accommodate.

THOS. GOODLAKE & CO.

Asheville, January 19, 1854.

BOOTS AND SHOES.

Miles and Son's best pump boots; several other varieties youths and boys boots and shoes; ladies and misses shoes and gaiters, may be found at

SMITH & McDOWELL'S

April 7.

"YELLOW BANK TOBACCO."—We promised to have that fine chewing Tobacco above named in a few days, and now we tell you it is here. SMITH, BAIRD & VANCE.

June 9.

REMEDIES

RADWAY'S READY RELIEF.
RADWAY'S RENOVATING RESOLVENT.
RADWAY'S READY REGULATORS.

The use of which will in all cases

INSTANTLY STOP PAIN, QUICKLY CURE DISEASE AND ALWAYS PREVENT SICKNESS.

RADWAY'S READY RELIEF,

INTERNAL AND EXTERNAL.

The moment it is applied it will relieve the sufferer from

THE MOST TORTURING PAIN.

ITS TWO ACTIONS.

Its Primary action is to allay Pain—to neutralize the effects of a diseased action—for if there was no cause there would be no effects, no diseased deposits or unhealthy irritations, there would be no pain.

Its secondary action is to remove the cause itself and to relieve the system from all foreign matters, and entirely cure all complaints herein enumerated.

EXTERNAL PAINS.

THE MOMENT IT IS APPLIED EXTERNALLY, IT STOPS ALL PAIN.

IT CURES

Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Lumbago, Tic Doloreux, Gout, Sprains and Strains, Distorted Limbs, Paralysis, Sick Headache, Painful Swellings,

IN A FEW HOURS.

INTERNAL PAINS.

Diarrhoea, Dysentry, Cholera Morbus, Cholera, Chills and Fever, Pains in the Bowels, Cramps and Spasms.

HEART BURN—SOUR STOMACH.

A few drops of Radway's Ready Relief will instantly allay the most violent irritations, cleanse the stomach from acid, check the painful most discharges, enliven and invigorate with warmth, strengthen and vigor the cold cramped and shrivelled extremeties, and protect the system from all miasmetic and epidemic poisons.

SICK HEADACHE.

R. R. R. will stop the most distressing sick Headache in a few minutes.

NEURALGIA.

R. R. Relief will instantly relieve the sufferer from the most excruciating paroxysms of Neuralgia.

THE QUICK ACTION OF R. R. R. REMEDIES

Is one of the most important discoveries in Medical science, no sooner are they applied to the painful parts, or taken into the system afflicted with disease, than they telegraph their pain relieving and health restoring influences to all parts of the diseased body.

They are prepared from the active properties of MEDICINALS. Nothing inert or useless enters their composition.

RADWAY'S READY REGULATORS.

Are prepared from the active principle of Medicinal Gums, Roots, Herbs, Plants and Balsams.—So that one R. R. Regulator is equal in point of power to four or five of common carthartic or vegetable pills.

They are mild and pleasant in their operation, regulating the action of the Bowels, Liver Skin and all other organs. Ladies will find Radway's Ready Regulators a friendly regulator of the female system.

CHRONIC COSTIVENESS

A popular gentleman in this City, well known to Druggists throughout the United States, had not enjoyed the luxury of a natural discharge from the bowels for twenty-five years without the aid of drastic purgatives, which had almost borne him down to the grave, until he commenced the use of Radway's Ready Regulators. He first took four per day for a week, then one every day until the whole organization became regulated. He has now his regular evacuations, and has not taken a particle of medicine for six months.

Radway's Renovating Resolvent.
Purifies, Renovates and Resolves.
The Blood it Purifies.
The System it Renovates.
It Resolves away from the Body all Diseased Deposits.

Its Quick Action.

The moment this powerful Renovator of the Blood, and Resolver of Disease is taken into the body, it commences its work of cleansing and purification.

Bones that are rotten with poisonous and diseased deposits, are made sound and whole by its action.

Bad Blood.

Blood that has become impregnated with corrupt humors and poisonous admixtures, is quickly cleansed and purified, and made clean and healthy.

Diseased Organs.

Organs that have been deranged and prostrated and rendered incapable of performing their natural functions, are suddenly invigorated and strengthened, and enabled to perform their natural duties.

It Regenerates

Every organ and member of the body; it makes sound, healthy and strong all weak, diseased and unsound parts.

Weakness.

In Male or Female is quickly cured, and the debilitated and emaciated made strong, vigorous and healthy. Impotence and Nocturnal Emissions in men, or diseases of either one or more of the generative organs, is quickly removed, and the body restored to a healthy and sound condition.

Low Spirits—Nervousness.

In WOMEN, the numerous complaints and ailments which cast such gloom over their spirits a few doses of the Renovating Resolvent will quickly remove and the most NERVOUS, GLOOMY and DEPRESSED, feel HEALTHY, STRONG and HAPPY.

Salt Rheum.

The most obstinate cases of Salt Rheum will quickly yield to the RENOVATING RESOLVENT. One gentleman who supposed that this complaint was hereditary in his family; and had been afflicted with Salt Rheum since his birth, was cured by the use of a few bottles of the Renovating Resolvent, and the

Poisonous Rheum Entirely Eradicated from his System.

Scrofulous Diseases.

Diseases that have been lingering in the system for five, ten or twenty years, where the human body itself is part and parcel of diseased matter, where the bones have become soft and carious, causing the ends of them to ulcerate. Where Nodes, Bronchital Swellings, Tumors, Ulcers and Cancers afflict the system—where Syphilis in its many forms, like a leprosy burns within the human body, spreading its poisonous flame to every organ of the system.

Radway's Ranovating Resolvent

speedily Resolved away all corrupt and poisonous material—Renovated the system—purified the blood, and built up a new body with new and healthy blood.

RADWAY'S RENOVATING RESOLVENT, is sold by Druggists generally.

R. R. R. OFFICE 162 Fulton Street, New York.

N. B.—Look for the signature of RADWAY & CO., on each bottle.

R. R. R. is sold by Druggists every where.

Sold in Asheville, by

SMITH & McDOWELL.

Asheville, Sept. 29th, 1853.

Fine Tobacco and Segars

JUST received and for sale by

SMITH & McDOWELL

March 8, 1852.

THE GREAT KENTUCKY
SOUTHERN REMEDY,

DR JOHN BULL'S

SARSAPARILLA.

THIS medicine, when used according to directions, will cure, without fail:—

Scrofula
Cancers, Eruptions
of the Skin, Erysipelas,
Tumors, Chronic Sore Eyes,
Ringworm or Tetters, Scald Head,
Rheumatism, Pains in the Bones or
Joints, Old Sores and Ulcers, Swelling of
the Glands, Syphilis, Dyspepsia, Salt Rheum,
Diseases of the Kidneys, Diseases arising from the use
of Mercury, Loss of Appetite, Pain in the Side and
Shoulders, General Debility, Lumbago, Coughs, Colds,
Dropsy, Jaundice, Costiveness, Bronchitis, Weakness of the
Chest, Sore Throat, Pulmonary Affections, and all other
Diseases tending to produce Consumption. Liver Complaints, Female Irregularities and Complaints, Low
Spirits, Sick and Nervous Headache, Night Sweats,
Exposures, or Imprudence in Life, Chronic Constitutional Diseases, and as a Spring and
Summer Drink, and General Tonic for the
System, and a Gentle and Pleasant
Purgative, it is superior to Blue
Lick and Congress Water,
Salts, or Seidlitz
Powders.

It is a remarkable fact, that among the hundreds of eminent physicians who have examined the recipe by which Bull's Sarsaparilla is prepared, not one has condemned it, but all approved it, and commend it in the highest terms. Many physicians express themselves strongly in the belief that it is decidedly the best preparation of Sarsaparilla that has ever been placed before the public. Although there are many physicians who feel a reluctance to having their names appended to the recommendation of any particular remedy, notwithstanding they may approve of it in the highest degree, there are others who frankly yield their support in favor of a remedy which they know is capable of doing so much good in an afflicted community. As an evidence, read the following from old and respectable physicians, of high standing in the community in which they live:

TESTIMONY.

☞ Testimony like the following renders superflous all comments on the efficacy of Bull's Sarsaparilla. From Dr. L. P. Yandell, Professor of Chemistry in the Louisville Medical College: I have looked over the list of ingredients composing John Bull's Compound Extract of Sarsaparilla, and have no hesitation in saying that they form a safe compound, and one that promises well in chronic diseases, to which it is applicable. L. P. YANDELL, M. D.

Louisville, June 6, 1848.

What Dr. Pyles, physician by appointment to the Louisville Marine Hospital, says of Bull's Sarsaparilla:

LOUISVILLE, March 20, 1849.

I have examined the prescription for the preparation of John Bull's Sarsaparilla, and I believe the combination to be an exellent one, and well calculated to produce an alterative impression on the system. I have used it both in public and private practice, and think it the best article of Sarsaparilla now in use.

M. PYLES, M. D.
Resident Physician Louisville Marine Hospital.

LOUDON, KY., April 25th, 1850.

SIR—Permit me to address to you a few lines, and do me the honor to reply to a request that I will make in the conclusion of this letter, &c.

I am a graduate of Transylvania Medical University; I have practiced medicine in this wilderness country, about five years, but owing to exposure to bitter cold weather, I have been indisposed with Acute Rheumatism about six months. After having exhausted my skill in the treatment of my case, and deriving no benefit, I was induced to give YOUR FLUID EXTRACT OF SARSAPARILLA a fair trial, and accordingly purchased a bottle of your medicine from your agent, Mr. George P. Brown, about two weeks ago, and I must confess that one bottle has entirely cured me.

It is my opinion, that your preparation of Sarsaparilla is decidedly superior to any other preparation now in use, and I will take great pleasure in recommending it to the afflicted as being a remedial agent, and I will advise the physicians to use it in their practice, &c,

Respectfully yours, B. B. ALLEN, M. D.

LOUISVILLE, July 13th 1849.

I have examined the list of articles that compose John Bull's Extract of Sarsaparilla, and I have no hesitation in saying that it is a safe and valuable compound. I would prefer it to any article now in use, for the diseases arising from an impure state of the blood or taint of the system. I confidently recommend it to my friends as being a powerful Extract, and one that I believe will cure all classes of diseases, for which it is recommended, if used according to directions. I believe it to be a valuable succedaneum to Mercury.—Nay, I have my doubts whether in the most violent and protracted cases of Syphilis, accompanied with Nodes Trophe, in caries of the bones, whether it ought not to succeed every other remedy.

S. R. McCONACHIE, M. D.
Honorary Member of the Medical Society, Philadelphia.

☞ Hear, what Dr. Stapp, a physician who stands at the top of his profession, says of John Bull's Sarsaparilla:

I have been using John Bull's Sarsaparilla in a great variety of chronic diseases, with the most happy effects, and I have no hesitation in recommending it to the public, for the cure of scrofula, syphilis, and all cutaneous and glandular diseases. Yours, most fervently,

Lewisport, Ky., April 6th, 1849. WM. STAPP, M. D.

Rev. E. W. SEHON, — Rev. E. STEVENSON.

CONCLUSIVE. — The following is a verbatim copy of a certificate now in the possession of the proprietor of Bull's Sarsaparilla. Rev. E. W Sehon is widely and generally known as an eloquent and accomplished pastor of the M. E. church, and Rev. E. Stevenson has been known as one of the most talented and zealous members that the Kentucky Conference could boast of for many years, and at this time is filling the high and responsible station of agent for the M. E. Book Concern. Can the world produce better or more satisfactory testimony in favor of any medicine? Better testimony then was ever offered in favor of any medicine. Rev. E. W. Sehon — Rev. E Stevenson:

LOUISVILLE, May 20th, 1849.

We have used John Bull's Sarsaparilla, and have known it to be used, with entire satisfaction; and we have no hesitation in stating our belief, that it is a safe and valuable medical compound, and calculated to produce much good and relieve much suffering; and therefore would cheerfully and most earnestly recommend it to the afflicted. E W. SEHON.

(Signed) E. STEVENSON.

We earnestly invite all persons who are suffering with any of "the ills that flesh is heir to," to call on Dr. John Bull's agent, and get a copy of Bull's Family Journal GRATIS; and for the sake of humanity, we hope that a single individual will not be found unwilling to give Bull's Sarsaparilla a TRIAL, after reading, and recollecting, at the same time, that it is impossible for the Doctor to publish the tenth part of the number of certificates of astounding cures performed by his Sarsaparilla. The amount of testimony voluntarily showered on Dr. Bull's Sarsaparilla, from well known and distinguished individuals, both in public and private life, has been perfectly overwhelming.

☞ Dr. John Bull's Principal Office, west side Fifth street first door below Main, LOUISVILLE, KY.

For sale in Asheville, by

SMITH & McDOWELL.

Sept. 8, 1853. y1

---

100 000 SHINGLES WANTED!!

WE will purchase, if application be made immediately, One Hundred Thousand white pine Shingles, and will pay in goods (part cash articles) at the rate of $3 per thousand for them, delivered in Asheville. Such only will be taken as workmen approve of.

SMITH, BAIRD & VANCE.

June 2, '53.

Lincoln Shirting.

The subscribers have on hand a large supply of this popular goods, which will be sold at Factory prices. They are the Agents for the sale of this article, and purchasers can buy of us at wholesale or Retail, on as good terms as it can be had of the manufacturers.

Call and examine it.

SMITH & McDOWELL.

Asheville, Dec. 16, 1852.

Receiving and Forwarding

GOODS.

We will receive and forward Goods of all kinds at ten cents a package.

SMITH & McDOWELL.

Asheville, Oct. 7, '52.

Linen hdkfs, ladies worked collars, chemisetts, under-sleeves, dress trimmings, laces, edgings, &c. A beautiful assortment, at the store of

SMITH, BAIRD & VANCE.

Holston Con. Female COLLEGE.

The Winter Session of this Institution opens on the fifteenth instant, with the following Faculty:

REV. JOHN M. CARLISLE, President.
MISS LIZZIE CARLISLE, Principal Academic Department.
MISS MARY BOYD, Teacher of Music.
MISS PENELOPE TWITTY, Assistant.
MRS. E. K. HUTSELL, Stewardess

Rev. John M. Carlisle has given entire satisfaction, and is recommended to the friends of the College as an excellent Teacher. Miss Carlisle has likewise rendered satisfaction, which is stated with pleasure. Mrs. Hutsell, (widow of the late Rev. E. K. Hutsell, of the Holston Conference,) has taken charge of the Steward's Hall, from whose known kindness and care towards those committed to her protection, much is anticipated.

Terms of Board and Tuition, as usual.

Friends of Education, send on your daughters.

By order of the Board.

R. B. VANCE, Sec.

Asheville, Nov. 9, '53.—tf

B. J. SMITH, A. E. BAIRD, R. B. VANCE.

SMITH, BAIRD & VANCE.

The undersigned having formed a copartnership for the purpose of carrying on the

Mercantile Business

in the town of Asheville, announce to the community that they are now receiving and opening at the store house formerly occupied by A. B. Chunn, Esq., opposite the court house, a splendid stock of

GOODS;

direct from the cities of New York and Charleston, made up of nearly every article, ornamental or useful, which the wants of the country demand; and they wish the people to bear in mind that their Goods were bought for the sole use of the people, and that they make no idle boast when they say they will sell as cheap as any body which they flatter themselves on being able to do as their stock was bought for CASH. Any and all kinds of produce taken in exchange for goods. "Come one, come all, and give us a call."

SMITH, BAIRD & VANCE.

Asheville, April 7, 1853. tf

BONHAM'S

Improved Garment Cutter.

THE subscribers having purchased the right of the State of North Carolina to this celebrated and important invention, offer for sale County Rights, on such terms as will enable the purchaser to make from three to five hundred dollars in a few weeks.

The great recommendations of this Patent are: cheapness, simplicity, and certainty. By this system, any one can in a few hours learn to cut any garment in a neat and fashionable manner.

We are now traveling in the State, and expect to visit nearly all the counties in the course of a few months, and will dispose of territory on liberal terms.

Any desired information, either in regard to the system, or the purchase of territory, may be had by addressing the Editor of this paper.

W. J. GARTRELL,
J. W. BEASLEY,
E. R. KIKER,
G. B. GILLESPIE, Agent.

Feb. 3, 1853. tf

DRUGS.

Smith & McDowell have castor and sweet oil, pain killer, essence cinnamon, peppermint lemon, acids, calomel, paragoric, spirits turpentine by bottle or gallon, varnish copal and leather; cologne, rose water, hair oil, sulphur, blue stone, alum, salt petre, borax, salts, prussian blue, soap assorted, saleratus, sup. carb. soda, yeast powders, &c. April 7.

SMITH & McDOWELL

Have a few of the finest bonnets ever seen in this market—ranging from $5 to $10.—Call and look at them, whether you buy or not. April 7.

Deaf and Dumb SCHOOL.

The subscriber, being himself a Deaf Mute, proposes, by the request of the friends of Deaf Mutes in Western Carolina, to teach about fifteen Pupils, commencing on the first Wednesday in January, 1854, at his own house, five miles below the Warm Springs.

It must be understood that the above School is not a chartered, but a private one.

The first fifteen applicants will be received.

The terms for Boarding, Tuition, and every other necessary thing, except charges for medical attendance in case of sickness, for books, paper, &c, will be One Hundred Dollars per Scholarstic year of ten months. No deduction for absence, except in case of sickness.—One half of the money will be required at the commencement, and the other half at the close of the term.

If any student should come without parent or relative, he must bring a written statement of his full name, the names of his parents, brothers and sisters, the number of his marked clothes, and the name of his Post Office.

Every person applying for admission must be between the ages of eight and twenty-five years; must possess a good natural intellect, capable of forming and joining letters with a pen, legibly and correctly. Any person who has never been taught to write on paper or slate, can be made to do so in a few days or weeks, before he comes to School. This will enable him to improve with greater rapidity at School.

The branches of Education, and the principles of christianity recognised by the Bible, will be taught in the same way as in other institutions for the Deaf and Dumb in the United States.

In the interim of school hours, the female pupils will be under the care of Mrs. Neilson. If desired, she will teach them embroidery on muslin, or needle work, for three dollars per session.

As to health, the location is as good as any in this country.

Address Post paid.

PHILIP H. NEILSON.

Warm Springs, Nov 17th, 1853—tf.

Ready Made Clothing, a good assortment, at SMITH & M'DOWELL'

DR. GUYSOTT'S IMPROVED EXTRACT OF

Yellow Dock & Sarsaparilla.

IS Now put up in the Largest sized Bottles, and is acknowledged to be the best SARSAPARILLA made, as is certified by the Wonderful Cures it has performed, the original copies of which are in the possession of the Proprietor. Remember this is the only True and Original article.

The Medicine, when used according to directions,

WILL CURE, WITHOUT FAIL,

Scrofula or King's Evil, Cancers, Tumors Eruptions of the Skin, Erysipelas, Chronic Sore Eyes, Ringworm or Tetters, Scald Head, Rheumatism, Pains in the Bones or Joints, old Sores and Ulcers, Swelling of the Glands, Syphillis, Dyspepsia, Salt Rheum, Disease of Kidneys, loss of appetite, Disease arising from the use of Mercury, Pain in the side and Shoulders General Debility, Dropsy, Lumbago, Jaundice and Costiveness.

THE BEST FEMALE MEDICINE KNOWN.

The peculiar maladies to which females are subject, commonly produce great bodily exhaustion, accompanied by a depressed and often gloomy state of mind. As the system declines in strength, there is a loss of nervous power, and this very naturally impairs the energy of the mind, and disturbs the equanimity of the temper. Every candid woman who has suffered from female complants will admit this to be a mournful truth. Now, to obtain relief, it is only necessary to stop the tendency to depletion and debility. This is done by renewing that fountain of health and strength, the Blood and no medicine accomplishes this desirable result so speedily and complete as "Dr Guysott's Improved Extract of Yellow Dock and Sarsaparilla."

Ladies of pale complexion and consumptive habits and such as are debiliated by those obstructions which females are liable to, are restored by the use of a bottle or two, to bloom and to vigor.

Scrofula and Cancer cured by Dr. Guysott's Extract of Yellow Dock and Sarsaparilla.

RUTLEDGE, Grainger county, Tenn., April 27th, 1852.

J. D. PARK Esq., Cincinnati, O.—Dear Sir:—It gives me great satisfaction to add my testimony in favor of Dr. Guysott's Extract of Yellow Dock and Sarsaparilla,' to that of the numerous and highly respectable persons who have been benefitted by the medicine.

My wife has been suffering for the space of nearly five years with Scrofula and Cancer which, I think found its origin in the derangements of the system peculiar to her sex, while in the meantime she was under the care of the most eminent Physicians in this section of country, without deriving any material aid from their prescriptions.

Upon the recommendation of Dr. Cockes, one of our Physicians who had seen the remedy used with happy effect, I obtained of your Agents here, Messrs. Rice & McFarland, one bottle of "Dr. Guysott's Extract of Yellow Dock and Sarsaparilla," and as my wife found relief from that bottle I bought some six bottles, which she has taken with the most astonishing benefit for I am pleased to say it has entirely cured her, for she has entirely recovered from her illness, and the Scrofula and Cancer are sound and well.

Accept my gratitude. Respectfully,

MICHEL GOLDMAN.

Price $1 per Bottle.—Scovil & Mead 111 Chartres Street New Orleans, General Wholesale Agent for the South.

Sold by Smith & McDowell Asheville; D. B. & A. Miller Hendersonville; J. W. Harris, jr., Rutherfordton; Smyth & Tate, Morganton; Tollison & Cleaveland, Marion; L. M. Tuttle, Lenoir; A. & J. M Carson, Taylorsville; Fitzgerald, Burnes & Co., Waynesville; N. G. Allman, Franklin; and by one Agent in every town in the south. July 15—4

Jew David's Hebrew Plaster.

The great Remedy for Rheumatism, Gout, Pain in the Side, Hip, Back, Limbs and Joints, Scrofula King's Evil, White Swellings, Hard Tumors, Stiff Joints and all fixed pains whatever. Where this Plaster is applied Pain cannot exist.

These Plasters possess the advantages of being put up air-tight boxes; hence they retain their full virtues in all climates.

This celebrated Pain Extractor has been so extensively used by Physcians and the people in general, both in this country and Europe, that it is almost needless to say any thing about it. Yet there may be some, who stand in need of its healing powers who have not yet tried it. For their sakes we will simply state what it has done in thousands of cases and what it will do for them when tried.

A VOICE FROM GEORGIA.

Read the following testimony from a Physician.

GENTLEMEN—Your Hebrew Plaster has cured me of pains of which I have suffered for twelve years past. During this period I labored under an affliction of my loins and side and tried many remedies that my own medical experience suggested, but without obtaining relief. At length I used your Plaster, and am now by its good effects entirely cured. I will recommend the Jew David Hebrew Plaster to all, who are suffering from contraction of the muscles, or permanent pains in the side or back.

The people of Georgia have but to become acquainted with its virtues when they will resort to its use. Yours, truly,

M. W. WALKER, M. D.

Forsythe, Monroe County, Ga.

To Messrs. Scovil & Mead, New Orleans, La.

JEW DAVID'S OR HEBREW PLASTER IN NORTH CAROLINA

MESSRS. SCOVIL & MEAD:—I have been troubled with the chronic rheumatism for the last twelve years. On the 1st of July 1849, I was so bad that I could not turn myself in bed and the pain so severe that I had not slept a wink for six days. At this time my attending Physician prescribed the "Hebrew Plaster," and it acted like a charm; the pain left me and I slept more than half of the night, and in three days I was able to ride out. I consider the "Hebrew Plaster" the best remedy for all sorts of pains now in use.

G. W. M'MINN.

Hendersonville, N. C., 1850.

Beware of counterfeits and base imitations!

☞ The genuine will in future have the signature E. Taylor on the steel plate engraved label on the top of each box.

Purchasers are advised that a mean counterfeit of this article is in existence.

The genuine is sold only by us, and by our agents appointed throughout the South—and no pedlar is allowed to sell it. Dealers and purchasers generally are cautioned against buying of any but our regular agents, otherwise they will be imposed upon with a worthless article.

SCOVIL & MEAD

111 Chartres street, N. Orleans, Sole General Agents for the Southern States, to whom all orders must invariably be addressed.

Sold by Smith & McDowell, Asheville, N. C.; D. B. & A. Miller, Hendersonville; J. W. Harris, Jr., Rutherfordton; Smyth & Tate, Morganton; Tollison & Cleaveland, Marion; J. M. Tuttle, Lenoir; A. & J. M. Carson, Taylorsville; Fitzgerald, Burnes & Co., Waynesville; N. G. Allman Franklin; and sold by one Agent in every town in the South.

Hardware, Queensware,

Anvils, vices, hammers, bellows, braces, screw plates, augers, chisels, hatchets, saws, pocket knives, knives and forks, shot guns, rifles, fenders, and hundreds of other little things.

—ALSO—

Common plates, granite do., white glazed, painted and grained tea cups and saucers, sugar bowls, pitchers, wash bowls and pitchers, glass tumblers, and a great many little *"nicknosities"* to set off the table, may be found, and purchased with a little money of

SMITH, BAIRD & VANCE.

October 27.

100,000

POUNDS of *SENECA SNAKE ROOT*, in exchange for Dry Goods, wanted immediately by

SMITH & M'DOWELL.